The Weekly Post.

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[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

MEETING OF THE FLOWERS.

Upon a time a thoughtful one did rove
In many lands. Of those the world doth love
To cherish in its thought, the graves she sought.
Some tombs were reared in splendor and were wrought
With choice device, and kept with perfect care;
And others were neglected, and were spare
Of ornament. But round them all the same
The tiny flower bloomed. The traveler came,
And looking in their lifted eyes, that see
Far more than mortals, she picked the wee
Bright things with reverent, loving hand, and laid
Them gently in a white-leaved book, and said
They were her treasures.

But they are their own.
She is the hostess. Day and night when none
Are near they whisper softly of the great,
On whom, when mortals tire, they tireless wait
They mingle with each other orders faint
Of poet, knight, philosopher and saint.

EMMA BURT.

MISTAKES IN MATRIMONY.

AN ENGLISH WRITER'S VIEWS.

[London Saturday Review.]

When a young professional man marries he often fondly imagines he is acting wisely in choosing his wife from a family poorer than his own. He fancies that a young lady brought up with few luxuries will be simple in her ideas. He calculates that, never having had money to spend, she will be moderate in her expenditures; that, being a poor man's daughter, she is the better fitted for the part of a poor man's wife, and that, having lived in a household supported on, say £400 a year, she will be easily able to make both ends meet where there is £500. He could hardly make a greater mistake. There are brilliant exceptions, no doubt. But the girl who has never had any money to spend, and who has never seen money spent, has no idea of how to spend it when she has it. She thinks £500 a year a fortune. Her notions of what may be done with it are perfectly unlimited. Broughams, little dinners, an occasional box at Covent Garden, Mudie's, a maid, lots of new dresses, gloves that never need to be cleaned or mended—all these and other visions float through her mind. She is, of course, very soon awakened to realities, and is at first amazed at the rapidity with which her housekeeping allowance melts away. The region of extras is never reached, and it is well she does not soon get into debt with her weekly bills, or forestall her income to pay for something she has ordered without having counted the cost.

A man with a small income consults his future comfort to much better purpose by choosing a wife where there is money, even if he is not to have any share of it with her. If she has seen her father give hundreds of pounds for a picture or a horse, she at least knows how much such things cost; and if, as in most families of the kind, the young ladies have a regular allowance, she is able to tell how much will be required for dress, and how impossible it will be to have any of the things which an inexperienced wife will wish for and perhaps expect. She has also the advantage of knowing how little married happiness really depends upon such things, and how small is the gratification to be obtained from possessing them. And she probably knows that extravagance is just as fatal to £50,000 a year as to £500, and that to keep out of debt requires management, whatever the amount of the annual income. Accustomed to many servants, she knows what care will be needed to get the work of even a small house done by two; and so she helps them as much as possible, will take a share in the dusting, especially of ornaments, will not hesitate to go to the hall door when they are busy. On Sunday afternoons she will receive the milk in the orthodox manner through the area rails, rather than keep the cook from performing her devotions or taking a walk with her sweetheart. Even if she is not a good housekeeper, her servants have some consideration for her in return, and perhaps even occasionally endeavor to be saving and careful in their own departments. But such mistresses are rare, and the man who has one of them for a wife is fortunate.

Too often the young and inexperienced woman begins married life with the idea that having servants and a house of her own means simply doing just what she likes. She probably commences with a protracted fit of three-volume novels, the first fruits of her emancipation from mother and schoolmistress. She reads them reclining on her sofa, and often hurts her health by alternately spending all the day in a close atmosphere and taking long walks on damp afternoons to look in at shop windows—another pleasure hitherto forbidden. She is addicted to wearing tight stays and high-heeled boots, and eats chocolate between her meals. She rises so late that breakfast is always a scramble, and, as she has not remembered to order it the night before, her husband is often obliged to be put off before the eggs and the ham have been procured. If he is at all demonstrative, the chances are that he goes to his day's work leaving the wife of his bosom in tears, and there are men so weak that a scene in the morning, and a bad breakfast will unhinge them for the day. But such feelings become blunted before long, and the husband who does not die of having to work almost fasting survives to make his wife wonder how she could have married him.

After breakfast and the departure of her husband, she descends to the kitchen. Her temper is already ruffled. Her dress, owing to the hurry of her toilet, is unbecoming, often untidy; and, disordered herself, she proceeds to order dinner. Her own condition is admirably reflected in that of the kitchen and the cook. Having made no plan beforehand, and having no idea of how best to use the things already in the house, she leaves it to the cook to suggest what will give her the least trouble, and is not sorry when her own part of the business is over. The air of the kitchen is not so sweet as to make it pleasant to stay there long, and she departs with relief when the invariable mutton and rice pudding has been proposed by the cook and adopted by the mistress. No thought of going out to see what may be had in the market, no idea of choosing vegetables or meat, ever crosses her mind. She is quite content that the green-grocer and the butcher should serve her at their own will, and allows her cook, who by this time should be busy with the servants' dinner, to go out for what is required, while she herself retires to her room. Her education has only taught her the necessity of following the fashion, and she probably puts off her novel-reading while she occupies her time with trying to imitate in cheap material a dress she has seen on some one else, though its beauty may have consisted in the cunning cutting-out of an experienced hand, or in the appropriate adjustment of costly lace.

Meanwhile her servants got through their work as they please, their slovenly hands learning no neatness from her example, and their experience teaching them only how to do as little as possible for their wages. Her view of housekeeping consists chiefly in locking everything up, and in giving out without any accurate knowledge of how much or how little is really required. The cook is trusted with money to pay the tradesman and if she pockets the money and leaves the bills to be paid when she has gone to another place, no one is more surprised than her mistress. Such things happen even in well-regulated households, and they are common occurrences where the mistress knows nothing of the value of ready money, the blame seldom falling where it should. Servants are taught dishonesty by neglect, and are often as much demoralized by too little trust as by too much.

Unthrift and waste are the pecursors of peculation, and the mistress who locks every thing up, and then leaves her keys lying about, can hardly be brought to see that it would be much better to leave all her cupboards open and depend for security on her knowledge of what is in them. Such housekeepers never have a hammer where it may be found to knock in a nail; they never put by a piece of string; they never keep a little store of wrapping-paper for parcels. There are no neat covers provided for the furniture at night, no clean dusters and brushes for private use. The handles come off the doors and remain loose for weeks, and the doorkeys are always lost, or are fitted into the worst locks. The cat has easy ingress to the meat-safe through a hole in the canvas; the mice and the bluebottles revel in the larder.

There is only one corkscrew for the use of the family above stairs and down, and that is always missing when it is wanted on either story. There is running to and fro if a friend drops in for luncheon, and the visitor is always kept waiting a quarter of an hour before the lady of the house comes down. The kettle is never boiling for the afternoon tea, and the bread and butter is always cut with a knife redolent of onion. The clock on the mantelpiece has always run down, or strikes 11:30 when the hands point at 4. Bradshaw is never to be found, and if found it would be useless, as no one can interpret its mysteries. The smell of cooking pervades the house to its topmost chambers, and appetite is forestalled by the odor of roast mutton or fried herrings. The holes in the table-cloth or the chair-covers are never darned. The dish-covers are always broken. The mustard is dry in the mustarn-pot, and the coffee is full of grounds. The house-maid's duster lies on the drawing-room hearth-rug, and the ornamental handles of the fire-irons are always loose. There is never any water in the bed-room ewers, and a guest who asks to wash his hands has to put up with a damp towel. The tap of the beer-barrel never fits, and hot water is served up in a milky jug. The bells will not ring, and orders are given at table in a stage whisper, and are often reiterated before they receive any attention. The husband who brings an unexpected friend to dine has to supplement his indiscreet hospitality with apologies, and afterward to pay the penalty of his rashness by receiving a private lecture. The buttons are always off his shirts, and the handkerchiefs in his drawer bear other people's names. He has to make a favor of getting his boots in the morning, and should he be so unwary as to descend to the lower regions to fetch them for himself, the chances are that he finds the cook superintending the toast with one hand, while the other is plunged into the recesses of a Wellington. The splashes of mud remain on his coat and trousers till he invests a penny in the good offices of a shoeblack at some windy corner; his hat is brushed the wrong way, and bears on its front the marks of a greasy finger. He is summoned by the police because his chimneys take fire, or because the lid of the coal-hole is left unfastened. The servants of such a household are not remarkable for civility, and can never, by their conciliatory manners, mitigate the sternness of the policeman. They take their tone from those whom they serve, and no unnecessary efforts of politeness adorn the social usages of the street-door.

The mistress of such a household is necessarily the most useless person in it. She can do nothing herself, and is quite unable to see anything properly done by her servants. She can not put up a blind, or fit a chintz-cover to a chair. Her orders are contradictory and her complaints loud and many. She blames her domestics for her own neglect, and, while she grumbles at their inefficiency, she can not herself show them how to do anything. Her dress is always stained with the drippings of her tea-cup, and she has no intermediate state between untidiness and finery. She puts on her best clothes for a morning walk, and keeps nothing for her visiting days. Her piano always wants tuning, and she never remembers the date of the tax-collector's visits. She forgets her glove or her card-case till she arrived at the hall-door, and when they are brought the gloves always want buttons, and there are no cards in the case. She never learns the rate of postage, and writes her foreign letters after the mail has gone out. A drive in the cab involves a fight about the fare, and she brushes the muddy wheel with her dress when she gets out. She expects her servants to do everything without instructions, and usually speaks of them as "wretches." While she exacts obsequious respect from them, she talks before them of their short-comings. She gives them needless trouble by her laziness or carelessness, and, while she does nothing for their comfort, expects them to study her constantly She will thoughtlessly ring them up to the top of the house to put on the coals which are in the scuttle beside her chair, and will heedlessly send them three or four errands, when a little fore thought on her part would have made one enough. She never interests herself in their welfare, hardly knows their names, never spares them when they are ill, thinks of how she may save them trouble. She provides no wholesome literature for their leisure reading, and does not inquire after the proper investment of their little savings. Their wages are always in arrears, and she habitually tempts their honesty by leaving her purse or her letters lying about, and yet frequently suspects them without cause. She charges them with theft and untruthfulness on the smaliest grounds, and constantly fancies they are looking at her through the keyhole or listening behind the door. She is indifinant when they give her notice, and refuses them a character when she finds that they can not compel her to give one. She knows nothing of them after they leave her, and never concerns herself to get them places. She expects them both to be up before her in the morning, and also to sit up for her at night. If she is ill they must attend her like nurses, rise to her calls at all hours of the night, and work for her in every respect as if they loved her.

THE WRONG KIND OF A CANDLE.

A Kentucky paper relates that during the Christmas holidays Starling Curd, an industrious colored man, living near Bristow, that State, gave an entertainment at his house. His wife asked him, coming to town the day before the frolic, to get a tall candle with which to ornament and illuminate the table. Starling called on H. C. Hines & Co. for the candle, but stated the case in such a shape that Mr. Hines thought he wanted a Roman candle. It was accordingly put up for him, and Starling returned to his home, when his wife insisted that he had made a mistake, saying it was a candle she wanted. Starling assured her that it was the latest style of candle he had purchased, and, to prove it, stuck it to the fire. To the astonishment of both, a flaming ball popped out; then another, and another, when the frightened Starling dropped the "infernal machine" upon the floor. Another explosion, threatening the destruction of the house, and he again seized it, but, unfortunately, wrong end foremost, when a ball struck him in the abdomen. Suddenly turning it around, another ball shot out, striking a new counterpane, through which it burned a large hole. The whole household was in a state of terror, and Starling went to town the next day with a mind full of lawsuits for damages, but, being a fair-minded man, was pacified when it was explained that Mr. Hines misunderstood him.

THE LATEST DOG STORIES.

Madison Sleeper, of Exeter, N. H., has a dog. A few days ago the dog went with Mr. Sleeper's son to the woods, and returned with him. In the evening the boy needed his mittens, and, finding he had lost one, told where he had lost it, showing the other mitten. Suddenly the dog wined to go out, and was let out. In about twenty minutes he returned with the lost mitten in his mouth, having gone a mile to the woods for it.

We do not know who was first responsible for the following story, but Galignani tells it: "The other night the Paris police on the Rue Nationale came on their rounds to a man who had been thrown down by a dog, which bit him when he tried to rise. Having got the dog off, with some trouble, they found that the man had under his blouse a piece of bacon weighing about twenty pounds, and an assortment of sausages, which he admitted having stolen from a provision shop. He had kept the dog quiet by throwing him a piece of meat, but as soon as he got out the dog followed him and knocked him down. He was taken to the station, while the dog, well satisfied with his own work, went home wagging his tail.

AN AFFLICTED FATHER.

The Whitehall (N. Y.) Times contains an appeal for aid for E. B. Murray, whose family afflictions have been severe almost beyond record. In July he lost his wife, and, soon after, a new born babe followed its mother, leaving Mr. Murray with nine children, the oldest aged 19 years. Two weeks ago diptheria attacked his family. Thursday two children were buried, Saturday two more died, Sunday another, and Monday another, and Wednesday the seventh death in one week occurred.

THE AMETHYST.

The amethyst is simply a variety of quartz or rock-crystal, of a bluish or purplish-violet color. It is common in Europe and many parts of Scotland, but the finest specimens are found in India, Ceylon, and Brazil. It occasionally occurs in the lining of geodes, and in veins and cavities of rocks. There is a variety of spiral, having a purplish hue, which is called the Oriental amethyst; but this is a precious gem, differing entirely in composition and value from the ordinary amethyst. The import of these latter stones from Brazil has been so great since 1872 that they have become almost worthless in the market. The first lots sent to Europe brought $500 to $600 per arroba of 32 pounds weight; but as the quantity increased the price receded, until it became absolutely nothing. At present no sale can be effected of the lots on hand.

TWO WAYS TO LIVE ON EARTH.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There are two ways to live on earth—
Two ways to judge, to act, to view;
For all things here have double birth—
A right and wrong—a false and true?

Give me the home where kindness seeks
To make that sweet which seemeth small;
Where every lip in fondness speaks,
And every mind hath care for all.

Whose inmates live in glad exchange
Of pleasure, free from vain expense;
Whose thoughts beyond their way ne'er range,
Nor wise denials give offence.

Who in a neighbor's fortune find
No wish, no impulse to complain;
Who feel not, never felt, the mind
To envy yet another's gain.

Who dream not of the mocking tide
Ambition's foiled endeavor meets—
The bitter pangs of wounded pride,
Nor fallen power that shuns the streets.

Though Fate deny its glittering store,
Love's wealth is still the wealth to choose;
For all that gold can purchase more,
Are guards, it is no less to lose!

O, happy they who happy make—
Who, blessing, still themselves are blest!
Who something spare for others' sake,
And strive in all things for the best!

A LETTER FROM ANDREW JACKSON.

The Boston Commonwealth publishes from the original the following letter written by General Jackson just previous to his famous nullification proclamation in 1832. It is addressed to Major Lewis, a life-long confident of the General's at Washington.

HERMITAGE, August 28 1832.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I have received your letters of the 15th and 17th instant, and, after a careful perusal, cannot help believing that you are a little hipped, and, under that atmosphere, greatly alarmed. I assure you I have no information that would induce me to be alarmed. I have no fear of the Republic. I am told by Mr. Brown, a Georgian, and who is well acquainted with Judge Clayton, that he is misrepresented, and, although opposed to the tariff, more so against Calhoun and nullification. I have no fears of Lumpkin; his letters to me give evidence of his firmness and opposition to nullification, or any act with the Indians to involve the Executive. Alabama is as firm as a rock for Van Buren and against nullification. I have just received a letter from General Coffee, and another from Rev. A. J. Crawford, Creek Nation, near Georgia, which give the most flattering account of V. B.'s popularity, and of Moors' prostration. I pray you fear not, and say to Blair to treat the idea of nullification as too absurd to be attempted by the patriotic South. What! South Carolina to do an act to destroy her own liberty and prosperity and the best hopes of the world—to become the vassal of a foreign government, or fall a victim to the barbarous hands of her own slaves! Every act will be taken to magnify and alarm. I am prepared to act with promptness and energy; and, should the laws be resisted, to enforce them with energy and promptness. Our Government is sufficiently strong for self-preservation, and under my administration the laws will be duly executed and the union preserved regardless of the reckless course of the great nullifer of the South and all his satellites, or any result that can flow from it. The former Calhounites in Tennessee are open-mouthed against his course, and ready to seize their muskets to execute the laws. I never heard a more united voice against anything than against nullification. I could raise in Tennessee 10,000 volunteers to put down opposition to the laws and nullification. Fear not; the Union shall be preserved.

I regret the absence of so many of the heads of departments, and will hasten back as early as I can. I shall leave here by the 10th proximo, and reach the city as early as I can by easy stages. Arouse my friends, and the friends of the Union! Despair not! The nullifiers will exaggerate to alarm and increase their own strength. The best way to thwart them is by laughing at their folly, weakness, and wickedness, showing no alarm, but a readiness always to execute the laws. We have gained a triumph in Kentucky. Beathet is elected by a majority of upward of 1,700. This is true, notwithstanding all the fears of the timid.

I saw Mary and Eaton, both well; they will be with me on Thursday. Give my respects to all inquiring friends. I inclose this to Mr. Kendall, that he may read and inclose it to you.

In haste, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Major William B. Lewis.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

A recent correspondent of the London Times presents the novel hypothesis, that the migratory flight of birds is an entirely involuntary act. The argument is, that, at or about a certain period of the year, when a strong Southern wind prevails in an upper stratum of the air, a subtle atmospheric change, resulting from it, acts upon the muscles of birds in such a way as to make them fly. Their wings beat as naturally as their hearts, and they cannot help going. Rising up into the swift current of air, they are borne along it as long as the spasm lasts, which generally is long enough to carry most of them to warmer climates, although multitude recover a little too soon and perish in the sea. Some experiments made upon migratory birds in captivity lend plausibility to the theory. Kept in cages covered with silk to protect them from injury, these birds have been observed, at the season of migration, to be affected with a paroxyism of flight, which continued through a period answering in length to the time occupied by birds in their semi-annual journeys. When the paroxyism was over, the birds fell to the ground, began preening their plumage, and conducting themselves as if they had just reached a new home after an extended journey. The experiments were made in both England and Africa with similar results.

Contemporaneous with the publication of this theory, Runeberg, the Swedish poet, announces the fanciful conceit, that the birds are impelled to migrate by a longing for light. It has been supposed by ornithologists that birds leave their summer haunts at the approach of winter because their food is exhausted or disappears under the snow, and they are compelled, not only by cold, but by hunger, to go South, where they can enjoy comfortable warmth and sustenance; but Runeberg declares that "The bird of passage is of noble birth; he bears a motto, and his motto is, '*Lux mea dux.*'"

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER CHILDREN.

The following passage from the Queen's diary, which is inserted in the first volume of "The Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," shows that life within palace walls is much the same at heart as that which exists in civilized habitations all over the globe. The extract refers to the morning when Queen Victoria went with Prince Albert to visit his birthplace and the haunts of his childhood.

FRIDAY, Aug. 8, 1845.—A very fine morning when we got up. Both Vicky and darling Alice were with me while I dressed. Poor, dear Puss would much have wished to go with us, and often proposed how she might go, and said, "Why am I not going to Germany?" Most willingly would I have taken her and I wished much to have taken one of dearest Albert's children with us to Coburg; but the journey is a serious undertaking, particularly the first time, and she is very young still. But what chiefly decided us is the visit to the King of Prussia, where I could not have looked after her. All four children were with us at breakfast, after which I gave Lady Littleton my best instructions, and then with a heavy heart, we bade them all adieu in the hall. Poor little Vicky seemed very sorry, but did not cry. . . . It was a very painful moment to drive away with the three poor little things standing at the door. God bless them and protect them, which He will! and they are in excellent hands. Our dear Osborne is so lovely and enjoyable, that we left it with the greatest regret. . . . We reached Buckingham Palace at 1. Everything so deserted and lonely here, and I miss the poor children so much.

"Poor Little Vicky," who could not be taken on this visit to the King of Prussia, has long been the wife of his son, and, on the Emperor William's death, will probably be crowned Empress of Germany.

BRINGING THE LANDLORD IN DEBT.

"What do you charge for board?" asked a tall Green Mountain boy, as he walked up to the bar of a second-rate hotel in New York: "what do you ask a week for board and lodgings?" "Five dollars." "Five dollars! that's too much; but I s'pose you'll allow for time I am absent for dinner and supper?"

"Certainly; thirty-seven and a half cents each." Here the conversation ended, and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another portion of the town. At the expiration of the two weeks he again walked up to the bar, and said: "S'pose we settle that account; I'm going in a few minutes." The landlord handed him his account: "Two weeks board at five dollars—ten dollars." "Here, stranger," said the Yankee, "this is wrong; you've made a mistake; you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and supper—14 days 2 meals per day! 28 meals at 37½ cents each—10 dollars and 50 cents. If you've not got the 50 cents that's due me, I'll take a drink and the balance in cigars."

THE CARAPA TREE.

The attention of commerce has been lately attracted to the Carapa tree (Carapa Guianensis), on account of the oil which it produces. The tree abounds in French Guiana, especially in the District of Cachipour, where it forms vast forests. It grows to a large size, and has beautiful, glossy pinnate leaves, with many leaflets. The oil is yielded by the seeds, which are inclosed in a capsule. These fall from February to June, and are so abundant as to cover the ground to a depth of several inches. If collected during this period, the seeds yield about 35 per cent. of an oil that is thick, bitter, and anthelmintic. It is said to be particularly useful in guarding against rust, and is much used in lamps. The natives also rub it over their bodies to protect them from insects, which find its bitterness obnoxious. The price of the article at Cayenne is from $25 to $30 per ton. A tree of the same genus (Carapa Guineensis), and of nearly identical habits, grows in Africa, where the negroes use its oil for making soap and anointing their bodies for the same purpose as do the natives of South America.

A LUCKY BONNET.

A hundred years ago Sieur Beaulard was a poor Parisian milliner, to whom came a customer desirous of arousing his dormant genius. "Sir," she said, "I am an Englishwoman and the widow of an admiral. Make me a bonnet expressive of the facts." Beaulard rose to the occasion, and presently sent the dame a bonnet which bore puffs of gauze simulating a stormy sea, quantities of small ornaments representing ships thereon, heavy knots of ribbon the rocks, and a diamond star at the very top of the light-house lantern. From that hour Beaulard was a rich man, with a prodigious train of customers.—[Paris Letter.

APOLOGY FOR HAVING LOVED BEFORE.

They that never had the use
Of the grape's surprising juice,
To the first delicious cup
All their reason render up;
Neither do, nor care to, know,
Whether it be best or no.

So that they are to love inclined,
Sway'd by chance, nor choice or art,
To the first that's fair or kind,
Make a present of their heart;
'Tis not she that first we love,
But whom dying we approve.

To man that was in th' evening made
Stars gave the first delight;
Admiring in the gloomy shade
Those little drops of light.

Then, at Aurora, whose fair hand
Removed them from the skies,
He gazing toward the east did stand,
She entertained his eyes.

But when the bright sun did appear,
All these he 'gan despise;
His wonder was determin'd there,
And could no higher rise.

He neither might nor wished to know
A more refulgent light;
For that (as mine your beauties now.)
Employed his utmost sight.

—WALLER.

UNHEALTHINESS OF ITALY TO STRANGERS.

It is said that a greater number of travelers die in Italy than in any other part of Europe. Intestinal disorders and malarial fevers of a malignant type are the most prevalent and fatal diseases. The low, marshy plains which cover a long area in Southern Italy generate, in the heat of a tropical sun a deadly miasm, that poisons all who are exposed to it. In addition to this, the damp and variable climate renders the entire Southern Peninsula an unwholesome place of residence, especially for invalids, during nine months of the year. The months of December and January are the only ones during which the atmosphere is sufficiently free from zymotic poison for a foreigner to dwell safely at Naples. The sudden changes of temperature increase the insalubrity of the city. The injurious effects of the fickle climate are manifest in numerous cases of pneumonia and pleurisy among the native population.

The climate of Florence, contrary to the general opinion, is decidedly unhealthy. In the winter, the cold northern gales, suddenly sweeping down from the Apennines, lower the temperature on the instant many degrees. A warm, sunny morning tempts the stranger into the street; but, before noon, a penetrating wind, that bears the peculiar chill brought from snowy regions, descends upon the city, and transforms the mildness of May into the coolness of February. Such abrupt and extreme exchanges induce bronchial and intestinal troubles that are serious calamities to the traveler. The incessant round of sight-seeing in which most strangers indulge greatly exhances the liability to these diseases. Galleries, and churches, and palaces, which from the chief points of interest, are dangerously cold and damp, and the seeds of pulmonary rheumatic complaints lurk in every corner. Many an illness that has brought its victim to the grave has been contracted in the hours spent in these unwholesome places.

The climate of Rome is more equable than that of either Naples or Florence; but the malaria that loads the atmosphere at most seasons of the year puts the health of the transient inhabitants in constant peril. The malarial fever known as the Roman fever is probably the most fatal form of miasmatic disease. The Italian Legislature, which holds its sessions in Rome, annually lose several of its members from this malady. The number of Americans and other foreigners who every year perish of it, in Rome or elsewhere, is very great. The months of December, January, and February are most exempt from malaria; yet, within this period, the utmost care should be exercised to maintain regular and healthful habits of living. The stranger should rigidly adhere to his established customs with regard to diet,—avoiding, above all, the light Roman breakfast of roll and coffee, and the late, heavy dinner. In visiting churches and palaces, a heavy wrap should be carried, to protect one, on entering, from the damp and chilly atmosphere.

FARM NOTES.

CARBOLIC ACID AND POULTRY.

A writer in the London Field recommends the use of carbolic acid in pigeon and poultry houses for destroying parasitic insects. It neither injures the birds nor drives them from their nests. He dissolves two ounces of common carbolic acid in three quarts of water, and applies once a week with a watering pot to all parts of the poultry house. It destroys all the lice and acari in the building, and acts also as a disinfectant. For the purpose of expelling the lice from the bodies of the fowls or pigeons, he mixes one part of liquid carbolic acid in thirty parts of water, first mixing the acid with a little glycerine, and shaking well before using. He applies this with a small brush to the roots of the feathers on the under side of the body, and around the vent, the application killing all parasites without staining the feathers. Two or three applications, at intervals of a few days, are sufficient for a permanent cure.

CHOOSING POULTRY.

In the selection of poultry, the age of the bird is the chief point to be attended to. A young turkey has a smooth, black leg; in an old one the legs are rough and reddish. In domestic fowls, the combs and the legs are smooth when the bird is young, and rough when it is old. The bills and the feet of geese are yellow, and have few hairs on them if the bird is young, but red if it be old. The feet of a goose are pliable when the bird is fresh killed, and dry and stiff when it has been some time killed. Geese are called green till they are two months old. Ducks should be chosen by the feet, which should be supple, and they should also have a plump and hard breast. The feet of a tame duck are yellowish, those of a wild one reddish. Pigeons should always be eaten while they are fresh; when they flabby and discolored about the under part they have been kept too long. The feet, like those of most other poultry, show the age of the bird. When they are supple, it is young; when stiff, it is old. Tame pigeons are larger than wild pigeons.—[Knapsack.

TO MAKE HARD SOAP.

The following is a recipe for making hard soap, which is excellent and economical: Nearly every family accumulates through the winter drippings from beef and mutton. These can be utilized for the grease by boiling in water, allowing it to cool, then removing from the water and boiling till all the water is expelled. Of course the whiter the grease the nicer the soap. Take six pounds of sal soda, six pounds of grease, three and a half pounds new stone lime, four gallons soft water, half pound borax. Put soda, lime and water into an iron boiler; boil till all is dissolved. When well settled pour off the clear lye; wash out the kettle, and put in the clear lye, grease and borax; boil till it comes to soap, pour it into a tub to cool, and when sufficiently hard cut into bars and put on boards to dry. This is very nice for washing white flannel and calico.

THE ROLLER AGAINST DROUTH.

A correspondent of the Department of Agriculture, in Stearns county, Minn., reports that while wheat generally averages about fourteen bushels per acre the season, his own averages twenty, and he is satisfied that the difference in his favor is mainly owing to a prevention of injury from drouth by thoroughly rolling the land.

HOW LONG?

The St. Lawrence county (N. Y.) dairymen have been discussing the length of time a dairy cow should go dry. After a two hours' debate a vote was taken, which resulted in a six weeks' vacation for each dairy cow, beginning with the first of January of each year.

VARIETIES.

THE possible form of the new Spring bonnet begins to be a subject of interest in feminine circles.

IT has been noted that of the eight bishops chosen by the Episcopal Church since October last, five are under forty years of age.

NOTHING recalls to the mind of the married man the joys of his single life so vividly as to find that the baby has been eating crackers in bed.

AN autograph-hunting farmer of Michigan sent a barrel of flour to Queen Victoria, and, after waiting a year for an answer, learned that it had been sold at auction in Detroit as unclaimed freight.

IN Liverpool, England, recently, seen a woman sued a man she had never for breach of promise of marriage. The parties had corresponded and had exchanged photographs, but had never met.

THIS office keeps a boy who is paid fifty dollars a week to do nothing but sit on a chair and yell, "Shut the door!" People who come up stairs on business are thus saved the pain of hearing seven or eight men yell out in succession.—[Detroit Free Press.

LADIES who read with jealousy and dismay that Countess Fraloff had laces worth thousands of dollars per yard will rejoice to know that A. T. Stewart testified under oath that he had never seen laces worth more than $250 per yard, and that in his opinion the modern article is really much more valuable than the ancient.

IT is reported that a man went home at about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning; and, using his umbrella for a billiard-cue, smote his sleeping wife in the short rib, crying "Pool!" and sunk into a sweet slumber. He has since explained to his wife that women can have no idea how the cares of business will sometime affect a man's brain.

CHARLES W. PLUMMER, a Newark, N. J., society duck, had to pay Miss Grace E. Plummer, a belle of the same city, for "hugging her on the parlor sofa, kissing her every time they met, and going to sleep on her shoulder," the neat sum of $5,000; but as this sort of thing went on for sixteen months, the bill was not excessive. Nice girl, Miss Plummer.

A MRS. NOBLE of New York is making us pine and die from sheer envy of her toilettes, they are so magnificent. I use the word advisedly, well knowing its oft-repeated use has nearly worn off its significance, but imagine me emphasizing magnificent as only a woman can, and maybe you will take in what I mean; you will if you are a woman, but will not if a man, for men are so very stupid.—[Wash. Letter.

LARGE and attractive signboards are a great feature of Chinese shops, and the words upon them are a strange mixture of the flowery literature of the land and the advertising instinct of a commercial people. Here are some of the signs of Pekin: "Shop of Heaven send Luck;" "Tea Shop of Celestial Principles;" "The Nine Felicities Prolonged;" "Mutton Shop of Morning Twilight;" "The ten Virtues all Complete;" "Flowers Rise to the Milky Way."

RECENTLY (says Galignani) some score of contributors and draftsmen of the Chasse Illustree dined together at Magny's Paris restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. Firman-Didot, to taste the ham and heart of the last lion killed in the environs of Philippeville, Algeria, by Constant Cheret. The flesh of the lion was found to be particularly firm and close grained, like that of a horse, but, nevertheless, quite palatable. However, the ham, though especially cooked, seems to have met with a succes-d'-estime; and the heart, skillfully prepared with truffles, was found somewhat tough and difficult of digestion.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875.

THERE is not much difficulty in arriving at a conclusion on Louisiana affairs, after reading the report of the Congressional Committee.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Republicans in tate Convention assembled, protest against a third term for the degraded occupant of the Presidential chair.

GOV. ALLEN is seven years the senior of Senator Thurman, and is able to rise up with commendable alacrity when the Presidency is named.

DOES the Gazette endorse the fanciful sketches that it draws of Pierce and McClellan? If it does not, how does it justify Grant, by quoting them?

TALK about intimidating negro voters—hasn't Grant discharged every white office holder who dared to open his mouth against anything the usurper sees fit to put forth—much less than voting against it?

THAT body [the Louisiana Legislature] was not dispersed or interfered with by the military—Gazette.

Then Grant, Sheridan, De Trobriand and the rest of them have been doing a great deal of lying in the reports of the affair.

THE viva-voce vote in the Democratic Senatorial caucus indicated the views of all present, in a public and unmistakable manner. There was no talk of money being used to influence members and there is no apprehension exhibited that any will be offered by any Republican, to attempt a disorganization. There is no Democrat named, however poor, who could be approached to sell his vote and transfer the fruits of the recent victory to any other than the choice of the party as already expressed.

ACCORDING to the Gazette, Leader, Telegraph, Chronicle and Dr. Pearson, Ben Franklin was the liveliest boy of the Eighteenth century. They celebrated Ben's centennial yesterday, and according to these authorities, he was born January 17, 1775, signed the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776, was Minister to France before he was [illegible] of his swaddling clothes; had achieved a world-wide renown as a statesman and scientist before putting on his first pair of trowsers, and died in 1790, at the early age of fifteen years. If Franklin had only lived he would have made a great name.

SOME people object because we have used harsh terms in speaking of Grant and Sheridan. For answer we have to say that the circumstances of the case demand that we shall call things by their right names. Grant has destroyed the dignity of his office and forfeited the respect due to it from the people. He is the only President that has ever dared to appear drunk in public and on the public streets, or who has belittled his position by delivering partisan harangues against his political opponents. No other President has ever dared to subvert civil government by the military arm. Hence, we call him a besotted tyrant because that is the only term that describes him. When General Sheridan proposed to murder the people of the South in cold blood, we used precisely such English adjectives as fitted such a monstrous proposition. The positions that these men have debased shall secure them no immunities.

[From The Daily Post, January 15.]

OUR NEXT SENATOR.

As will be seen by our special dispatches from Harrisburg, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace was yesterday nominated for Senator, receiving 106 votes; the nomination afterward being made unanimous. This settles the long discussion, and in the manner we predicted from the first. In the election of Mr. Wallace to the United States Senate, Pennsylvania will be honored. She will have a man in the vigor of a well-spent life, with broad and comprehensive views, and one who will ever be faithful to her truest and best interests.

The acrimony that was engendered by the canvass of names for the position may now be properly forgotten and laid aside. It was unwise and ill-advised originally, and to be longer remembered by either party is worse than folly. We of this part of the State have no reflections to cast upon, or animosities to cherish against any aspirant for the place. We believe now, as we claimed from the first, that the selection of Mr. Wallace was but simple justice to the western part of the State, and a graceful recognition of her faithful Democracy. And the West, that carried the Democratic banner to victory and wrested the control of the State from the Cameron Ring, unmoved by anything that may have been said or done by a few individuals, will show that there is no selfishness in its Democracy, but that they will ever be as ready to accord justice as to ask for it, and that they are the friends of harmony and the complete triumph of that Democracy which alone will restore and unite the Union, now so insolently threatened by Radicalism.

THE TYRANT'S APOLOGY.

A more abject, and at the same time a more mendacious apology, for the commission of a great wrong was never attempted in a State paper, than by President Grant in his message. Entirely forgetting the dignity of his position, he comes to the rescue of the corrupt leaders of the Radical party, and selecting his political opponents by party name, undertakes to justify political crime on the plea that its commission was necessary to keep the Democrats out of power in Louisiana. This is all that he claims to have done. He admits that the claims of Kellogg were a "gigantic fraud," and that the orders of the drunken Federal Judge, Durell, were illegal and invalid, and yet he claims that it was necessary to uphold the one and enforce the other to prevent the State government of Louisiana from falling into the lands of the Democrats and Conservatives.

This is no misinterpretation of the President's official declarations, and we defy history to produce a parallel of cowardly, skulking invasion of civil liberty, or crime so unjustifiable. Here are the President's own words in relation to Kellogg's right to take office:

Through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized with Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, which, in the discharge of my duty under section 4, article 4 of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor any more certain that his competitor—McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of the result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor.

We are content to let Grant go before the public jury, upon his own statement. Kellogg's pretended election was a "gigantic fraud," and his "election was not altogether certain, nor any more certain than that his competitor—McEnery was chosen." Kellogg was a Radical, and McEnery was a Democrat, and it did not take Grant long to decide. He ordered the Federal army to seat Kellogg, and he declares his intention to keep him in office, if it is necessary to kill every man in the State who protests against it.

And yet President Grant has nothing but abuse, and proposes no remedy but the sword for the people of a State who were thrown into disorder by having this "gigantic fraud" thrust upon them at the point of the bayonet. Would the people of Pennsylvania submit to a "gigantic fraud like this? Would there not be riots and disturbances in any Northern State under the same circumstances—nay, would not this "gigantic fraud" have been driven from power anywhere in the North long ago, even in spite of Federal bayonets? Aside from being a "gigantic fraud" according to the President's own statement, what has this Kellogg government done? It has literally bankrupted the State, and imposed taxes so enormous, that men will hardly accept real estate as a gift and pay the taxes on it. Even property cannot be sold for taxes as no one will bid on it.

The Constitution guarantees a Republican form of government to every State, and Grant is sworn to support it. But did he give to Louisiana a Republican form of government? According to his own words he gave it a "gigantic fraud," and compelled the people to submit to officials whom he himself declares were not entitled to office. And yet he denounces the people of the State with the basest partisan abuse, because they have not been perfectly peaceable under this form of government.

No intelligent man justifies or countenances the scenes of bloodshed in the State for the past two years, except there who were directly engaged in them, but the fact cannot be blinked that such things must necessarily occur under such a government—such a "gigantic fraud," as Grant admits was set up by himself in Louisiana. The fault does not be primarily with the people, but with the President. Disorders must necessarily flow from a fraudulent government. Every scene of blood and rapine, growing out of the Kellogg government paraded in official dispatches by Sheridan only adds to the deep condemnation of Grant, since he fathers the "gigantic fraud." He cannot escape the natural sequence of his acts.

While riot and bloodshed cannot be too severely condemned, it is folly to expect any people, either in Louisiana or Massuchusetts, to quietly submit to a government that rests on fraud, and which has no legal existence. Grant should not confine himself to the consequence, but look to the cause. He need not go out of the Executive Mansion to do this. There he will find the telling warrant for every drop of blood that has been shed under the Kellogg usurpation, and if he will examine closely he will find that his own skirts are dripping with gore, and that he dipped his pen in human blood when he signed the order that turned the government of Louisiana over to the "gigantic fraud" represented by Kellogg.

Grant has no friends in his own household. The Democrats whom he so vilely abuses in his message, have been more friendly to him than the Radicals. The Democrats in Congress and out of Congress tried to dissuade him from upholding the "gigantic fraud" that now haunts his waking and sleeping hours. It was the advice of his political enemies, it is true, but it was good advice, as he is now able to realize for himself. The Radicals either encouraged him or passively permitted him to go on along the fatal road, burning the bridges behind him until now he is face to face with impeachment or political ruination in some other form. There is no retreat for him and his justification only ensures his final condemnation. While we cannot refrain from denouncing Grant's course, we are not without pity for his weakness, his ignorance and his obstinacy all of which combined have dimmed his military renown, and will send him down to history with a tarnished name.

He would not listen to the advice of Democratic statesmen. He scorned the warning voice of such men as Sumner, Greeley, Chase, Schurz and others, who were once his political associates and to-day he stands with blood on his hands, and the representative champion of a "gigantic fraud," against which he was was sworn to protect the people of Louisiana as well as every other State.

The weakness of his justification is startling, betraying at once the worthlessness of his counsellors, and the deep criminality of his course. He admits that Judge Durell's orders, in persuance of which the "gigantic fraud" of Kellogg's government was set up, were wrong, but that he was eft no alternative but to enforce the orders and process of the Court, right or wrong. If this is the advice of Attorney-General Williams, then indeed Grant is to be pitied rather than cursed. Suppose that the drunken Durell had also ordered the execution of the Conservative candidates along with the installation of Kellogg. According to Grant's message he would have been bound to carry out the order without questioning its validity.

The President's excuse for interfering with the Legislature is even more flimsy than his excuse with regard to Durell's illegal orders. He does not even make the pretense that he had the slightest right to do so, but that it was necessary to maintain the ascendancy of his political friends and prevent Kellogg's impeachment! Is it one of the President's duties to save criminals from justice at the expense of the public peace and to imminent danger of constitutional government?

A MEETING WANTED.

The notice served upon some of the Eastern journals by the Administration, to sustain Grant's infamous encroachment upon civil liberty, or cease to receive any more government pap, has had its effects upon the Pittsburg Gazette. Its columns attest its fidelity to Grant, and as long as it prints and is paid for government advertisements will it defend every Act of the Administration though it should betray the confidence of the people, or destroy the Constitution itself. It is humiliating to reflect upon the subserviency of a bribed press. Its selfishness and greed leads it to defend the infamous decrees of Rings, whether of city or state, and sink its independence for so much cash. The Gazette now calls vociferously for a public meeting in this city to sustain Grant. It insists that Republicans must show their hands. Have a meeting by all means. Let us have a call signed by our iron and glass manufacterers, our plough and coal men, denouncing their customers at the mouth and along the Mississippi river as banditti, who ought to be turned over to Sheridan to be shot. It would look well in print and be received with great satisfaction in a region of country which all honest men are trying to conciliate and re-establish, that our workshops may be opened, our idle and suffering laboring men be once more employed. A public meeting to sustain Grant and Sheridan would certainly revive industries in this section, and perhaps prove as beneficial as the late cheerful gathering in the Academy of Music to improve the Ohio river and the prospects of the Republican party. It did neither.

THE ORGAN OF SUPPRESSION.

We have had occasion frequently of late to notice the mendacious proclivities of the Gazette to mislead and misinform its readers with regard to the condition of affairs in Louisiana. It has carefully excluded from its columns nearly every fact tending to give any light upon the question, substituting instead such exaggerated ravings of carpet-baggers as would misinform its readers and justify the unconstitutional acts of President Grant.

In its issue of Saturday we have a repetitition of this. It pretends to publish the report of the Republican Committee of Congress who recently investigated affairs in Louisiana. But it does not publish the report as furnished it by telegraph. Had it done so its statements for the past ten days would have been completely disproved. Even the official report of its own partisans does not suit its purposes, so its editor goes through it and eliminates nearly everything that shows up the rascally usurpation of which Kellogg is the head and Grant the defender.

The Gazette, in the depth of its partisan blindness and stupidity may imagine that it will thus be able to suppress public opinion, as it did on the morning of the 5th of January, when it deliberately suppressed every line from New Orleans, telling how the army of the United States dispersed the Legislature, but it will discover after while that even this policy will not make military despotism popular with a free people. It may for a little while succeed in deceiving its own limited circle of readers, but when they do open their eyes to the deception that has been deliberately practiced upon them, it will be all the worse for the Gazette. If it does not intend to publish any of the facts, let it say so, and then the public will know what to depend on.

We will call attention to a number of the main points in the Committee's report which the Gazette deliberately suppressed, for reasons that are perfectly obvious. In speaking of the Kellogg usurpation the Committee say that "it is conceded by all parties that the Kellogg government is only upheld by the Federal military. Withdraw the military and that government will go down. This was true before the 4th of January as well as now. Governor Kellogg says this is owing to the doubt that Congress has permitted about the legality of his government. The Conservatives say this is not only because his government is illegal, but because it has been abusive and corrupt." This is wholly suppressed by the Gazette, as was the case with what they said as to the White League organizations, to wit, that "they have no uniform and their arms are the property of individuals and not of organizations. They comprise a large number of reputable citizens and of property holders. Their purpose they declare to be simply protection, a necessity occasioned by the existence of leagues among the blacks with which the Kellogg government arrayed the black against the white race, of the want of security to peaceable citizens and their families which existed, for these reasons and because also of the peculiar formation of the police brigade." Of course, it would not suit the mendacious purposes of the Gazette, to give this statement of the Committee to its readers.

With reference to the oft repeated story that the people of Louisiana are hostile to and rebellion against the the United States government, the Committee, after a long and patient investigation say that "the Conservatives of Louisiana do not propose to fight the Federal government. They submit, not because they want to, but because they must; not because they proclaim any enmity against the flag; nor because free labor has not been found practicable; not because of any hostility to the colored people because they are colored; but because they regard themselves as defrauded out of the election of 1872, yet more out of the late election, and because they think their State Governmant has been to the last degree destructive and corrupt. Indeed, in our judgment, the substantial citizens of the State will submit to any fair determination of the question of the late election or to anything by which they can secure a firm and good Government. What they seek is peace and opportunity for prosperity. To that end, they will support any government that will afford them just protection in their distress. They have got beyond any mere question of political party." Here is the whole story of Louisiana's wrongs, and the secret of all her troubles, but the Gazette falsifies the report and misleads the public by suppressing every word of it.

Language could not be stronger in depicting the condition of the people of the down-trodden State, if written by the Conservative and Democratic leaders themselves; and yet this is the language of a Republican Committee of Congress. On the same wires that comes this astounding story, comes also the news that the Radical caucus of the Senate resolved to fasten this iniquitous government upon the people of Louisiana by act of Congress, and cut off all debate upon its consideration by the gag rule. We think that it is perfectly safe to leave such an act of unparalleled outrage to the deliberate judgement of the American people.

HON. WAYNE MACVEAGH, one of Pennsylvania's most prominent Republicans repudiates Grant's impudence and tyranny in regard to Louisiana. He puts it in this shape:

Every step in the process of the usurpation has been closely scanned by large numbers of the voters of the Republican party; and the last acts in the wretched drama, the interference of the military forces of the General Government in the organization of the State Legislature and the dispatches of Gen. Sheridan, were utterly lawless and in such flagrant violation of all the traditions of our history, as well as of all the principles on which our liberties rest, that they are certain to secure their own condemnation which such emphasis as will make any repetition of them impossible. The Republican party I believe will be formost to insist that in time of peace the subordination of the military to the civil power shall be universal and absolute, and that barriers between the executive, the legislative, and the judical departments of Government shall not be at the mercy of the bayonet, or depend upon the discretion of any soldier, however well he may have deserved of his country.

Faithfully yours,

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

Harrisburgh, Pa., Jan. 13, 1875.

We predict that the above extract will never see daylight in any of our Ring organs.

A THRILLING CLIMAX.

[The Boston Advertiser, Rep.]

The Senate debate on Mr. Schurz's Louisiana resolution was continued by Mr. Howe, who spoke over two hours. He declared his unfaltering devotion to the Republican party. Having likened it to a ship in a stormy sea, he said: "Let those who wish, go ashore, but for my part I shall continue the voyage. If the ship goes down I shall go down with it. Whether on the deck or in the hold is for the people of Wisconsin to say. But when the ship is raised, as it indubitably will be—when or how I cannot predict, the Great Underwriter will attend to that—there will be found still floating at the peak a flag on which will be emblazoned—". Here the Senator tried to quote from the Declaration of Independence, but finding his memory treacherous he appealed to Mr. Conkling to help him out, and then observed, "But I am so tired I cannot remember the Declaration of Independence, and think it time to stop," and with this remark he sat down.

A PITTSBURGH Ring organ gives a pen sketch of itself in which is contained the following:

"The newspaper that lays claim to organship will, when in the minority zealously and often extravagantly assail abuses of government; but in the majority it will either ignore them wholly, or make mention of them only to defend them."

MINOR NOTES.

BELKNAP thinks himself the U. S.—Chicago Times. That certainly includes all of us.—Courier Journal.

WE have received an invitation to the "Memph" Mardi-Gras Ball to be given at Memphis on the evening of the 9th of February. It is a very artistic affair.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is outspoken against the course of the Administration, and according to the Pittsburgh Gazette is a disloyal sheet.

OF the names signed to the call for a meeting in Boston to protest against the Sheridan outrage, one half or more are those of prominent Republicans in Massachusetts. The signers are all gentleman of the highest standing, and some of them distinguished statesmen, preachers and literateurs.

SENATOR SCHURZ contemplates residing in the neighborhood of either Boston or New York for a year or two after he leaves the Senate, with the view to better facilities for the preparation of a political history of the United States, which is among his literary plans for the future, and for which he has made a large accumulation of materials.

THE Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated for Congress, Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, Samuel N. Bell, Manchester, and Samuel H. Martin, of Manchester, for the First, Second and Third districts respectively. Mr. Jones is the well-known railroad man and capitalist. Mr. Bell is a lawyer about 46 years old, a son of the late Chief Justice Samuel D. Bell and was elected congressman in 1871, the office being the only political one he ever held. He was nominated again in 1872, but Auston F. Pike, the present Republican incumbent, defeated him by seven plurality. The convention of the Second district denounced the action of the President in the Louisiana affair.

LIEUT.-GOV. DORSHEIMER closed his speech at the meeting in Albany on Wednesday evening, to protest against the Louisiana outrage, in this way; "There can be little doubt as to what are the real purposes of the people. The people of the North have no wish—they never had a wish—to oppress the people of the South; they are only too anxious that friendly relations should be restored, and they will see to it that those who interrupt those relations meet with the punishment they deserve. My fellow-citizens, let us all go forward to the accomplishment of this work. I am speaking to you irrespective of party, in the hope and with the idea, that when 1876 shall have come, there will be, as there was in 1776, but one party in the land, and that then, as a hundred years ago, the republic will find her defense not in the sabre or the cannon, but will find her true and sure defense in the loving hearts of all her countrymen."

THE Philadelphia Ledger pays the following tribute to the manner in which the Democratic Administration conducts affairs in New Jersey:

New Jersey, according to the showings of its Comptroller, financially stands among the very best in the Union. The receipts of the Treasury from all sources during the year were $2,122,752, of which $100,000 was from a temporary loan and the balance from the usual legitimate sources. The disbursements were—To the State fund, $1,707,141; war fund, $283,834; school fund, $121,216; State Library fund, $3,550; Agricultural College fund, $6,960. The receipts during the year exceed the disbursements by $299,817, and exceed the receipts of the previous year by $357,220. The war debt is the only bonded debt of the State, and after the payment of those falling due January 1, 1875, will amount to $2,496,300, and the assets of the sinking fund, established to secure the payment of this debt, amount to $1,311,450. The amount of taxable property returned by the counties is $619,057,903, being an increase of $6,000,000 over the preceding year. Nearly 70 per cent of the annual state expenditures are for the education of the ignorant, the care and cure of the unfortunate and afflicted, and the restraint and reformation of the vicious. There is probobly no State in the Union that can make a more flattering exhibit than this.

THE religious press speaks out manfully on the Louisiana question. The Independent says: "The ultimate responsibility for what was done by Federal troops falls upon the President, since the Constitution makes him the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. If his military subordinates acted without his authority and against it, then let them be promptly tried and punished for the offense. His assumption of the direct responsibility for the things done is simply absolutism in full blast, which Congress should stamp with an unmistakeable rebuke. The cause of Louisiana, in the principles involved, is now the cause of the whole country. It is no question for mere partisanship. The Republican party has the majority in both houses of Congress; and if, as thus represented, it does not right this wrong, then it will have no future before it except that of doom. No party in this country can carry such a load of infamy without being ground to powder under its weight." The Christian At Work is scarcely less emphatic: "An unwarrantable and dangerous departure from the organic law upon which our Republican government is founded, this military interference by the President's direction is indefensible and utterly without a shadow of right. It is not only an insult to the State, it is a direct challenge as well to the Government and people of every State in the Union. President Grant has made a great mistake, and he will find it out."

THE LATEST OUTRAGE (?) ON NEGROES.

[Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.]

Several nights since, as Mr. James McIntyre, who keeps a grocery store in the country was counting out some money, he heard a knock at the door. It being an unusual occurrence for customers to call at such a late hour, Mr. McIntyre suspected something wrong, and armed himself with a pistol and a club before opening the door. When he did so a negro man fired a pistol at him and rushed in, when Mr. McIntyre knocked him down with his club, fracturing the skull. At the fall of the negro a second "colored brother" rushed in and was met by a reception similar to that received by the first party, and he was soon securely bound. He is now safely lodged in jail, awaiting trial. The first negro is seriously injured, and it is thought will die.

GRANT'S NEW CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The President has begun to punish his enemies. The New York Times and Evening Post are summarily deprived of Government advertisements, and two other New York papers take their place as the beneficiaries of the administration. It is even reported that the order for this change was sent on by telegraph.—N. Y. Herald.

FROM THE SPEECH OF SENATOR SCHURZ.

A FEW TELLING EXTRACTS—GRANT, THE CHAMPION INTIMIDATOR—LOOK AT VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA AND THEN AT LOUISIANA—FACTS FOR ALL HONEST MEN.

[Senator Carl Schurz in the Senate of the U. S. Jan. 13th.]

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Now, look at the condition of the Southern States. I remember the time, not many years ago, when Virginia was said to be in an alarming condition. I remember prominent representatives of that State having assured us that, if the so-called Conservatives of that State should obtain the control of the Government, no negro would be safe, and the streets and fields would run with blood. So it was with North Carolina, so with Georgia, and indeed there was much lamentable disorder occurring in these States during the first years after the war. What was the remedy? You remember what policy was urged with regard to Georgia. It was to prolong the existence of Gov. Bullock's Legislature for two years beyond its constitutional term to strengthen the power of Gov. Bullock—the champion plunderer of Georgia—who not long after had to run away to escape the clothes of justice; and unless that were done the Senator from Indiana predicted a carnival of murder and streams of blood. Well, it was not done; the people of those States gradually recovered the free exercise of self government, and what was the result? Virginia is to day as quiet and orderly a State as she ever was, as any other, in fact, and every citizen is securely enjoying his rights. And who will deny that in North Carolina and Georgia an improvement has taken place, standing in most glaring contrast to the fearful predictions made by the advocates of Federal interference, and that most happy improvement is sustained in those States under and by the self-government of the people. That is a matter of history unquestionable and unquestioned, and that improvement will proceed further under the same self-government of the people as society becomes more firmly settled in its new condition and is by necessity led to recognize more clearly the dependence of its dearest interests on the maintenance of public order and safety.

THE CHAMPION INTIMIDATOR.

Intimidation of voters—I doubt not there has been much of it; there has been much of it by terrorism; by the discharge of laborers from employment; but not on one side alone. I shall be the last man on earth to say a word of excuse for the Southern ruffian who threatens a negro voter with violence. I know no language too severe to condemn him; but I cannot forget that the only act of terrorism and intimidation I ever happened to witness with my own eyes was the cruel clubbing and stoning of a colored man in North Carolina in 1872, by men of his own race, because he had declared for the Conservatives; and if the whole story of the South were told it would be discovered that such a practice has not been unfrequent. I cannot forget the spectacle of Marshal Packard with the dragoons of the United States at the disposition of the Chairman of the Kellogg Campaign Committee, at the late election, riding through the State with a full assortment of warrants to arrest men by the wholesale. I cannot forget that, as to the discharge of laborers from employment for political cause, a most seductive and demoralizing example is set by the highest authority in the land. While we have a law on our statute books inposing a penalty for the intimidation of voters by threatened or actual discharge from employment, it is the notorious practice of your government to discharge every one of its employes who dare to oppose the Administration party, and that is done North and South, and East and West, wherever the arm of the Government reaches. I have always condemed every species of intimidation interfering with the freedom of political action, and, therefore, I am for a genuine civil service reform. But, while your National Government is the champion intimidator in the land, you must not be surprised if partisans on all sides profit from its teachings; nor do I think that the intimidation which deters a colored man from voting with the opposition is less detestable, or less harmful to him than that which threatens him as a Republican.

THE CRY OF BLOODY MURDER.

The people have begun shrewdly to suspect that when some men pretend they must remain in power to protect the lives of negroes, the cry of murdered negroes must be raised to keep those men in power. There is another reason why this cry will be distrusted now. The people are asking themselves, and well they may, whether the very policy which is professedly followed to prevent such outrages is not itself well calculated to serve as the cause of more. They look at Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, find that the self-government of the people unobstructed is gradually but steadily advancing those States in peace, order, prosperity. They look at Louisiana and find the self-government of the people obstructed and hear the reports of turmoil and conflict. They do fail to conclude that the forcing of Bullock and Foster Blodgett upon Georgia would have reduced that State to the same unhappy condition which in Louisiana the usurpation of Kellogg has brought forth. Looking at that picture and at this, they begin wisely to make up their minds that the Southern States can give far better governments to themselves than any insidious interference can impose upon them.

THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE.

[Louisville] Courier-Journal, 13th.]

Our local columns this morning furnish the incidents of the last illness and death of ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette. The more intimate of the deceased gentlemen's friends have been for several weeks past apprehensive as to his condition, and these endeavored to shut him out from effort and excitement of every sort. Their fears proved to be only too well-founded. The ex-Governor breathed his last at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was a man universally admired and esteemed. Self-respecting, impulsive, liberal, brave and honest, he combined many of the most opposite traits of character. Without a single vice, he was a most genial and companionable socialist. With the most obdurate convictions as to duty, he was affectionate and placable. He was blindly courageous—an absolutely fearless man, morally and physically. Of commanding presence and great muscular strength, quick and ready, he exerted all his life unusual personal influence. Yet few men of his bold and active temper ever left as few enemies behind them. Governor Bramlette was generous to a fault, forgiving always, never vengeful or vindictive, never an aggressor except under the spur of his impulse, which was sympathetic and gallant, leaning to the side of the weak and oppressed. His loss to the community in which he lived is real and great. His loss to the State will be felt throughout its limits. He devoted his whole life to his people, his family and his friends. Open-handed and devoted always, he lived and died without the reproach of a human being who knew him in any of the varied relationships he had sustained, as a soldier and as a civilian, toward society and the State.

REPORTS OF FAMOUS MILITARY HEROES.

"I came; I saw; I conquered."—Julius Cæsar.

"Order reigns in Warsaw."—Suwarrow.

"We have met the enemy and he is ours."—Perry.

"General Taylor never surrenders."—Taylor.

"We are in Lucknow."—Havelock.

"I am not afraid."—Sheridan.

FINANCIAL.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following message accompanied with his approval of the new finance bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

Senate bill No. 1,044, to provide for the resumption of specie payments is before me, and this day receives my signature of approval. I venture upon this unusual method of conveying notice of approval to the House in which the measure originated because of its great importance to the country at large. In order to suggest further legislation which seems to me essential to make this law effectual, it is a subject of congratulation that the measure has become a law which fixes the date when specie resumption shall commence, and implies an obligation on the part of Congress, if in its power, to give such legislation as may prove necessary to redeem this promise. To this end I respectfully call your attention to a few suggestions:

First—The necessity for an increased revenue to carry out the obligation of adding to the sinking fund annually one per cent. of the public debt, amounting now to about $34,000,000 per annum, and to carry out the promises of this measure to redeem, under certain contingencies, $80,000,000 of the present legal tenders and without contingency practical currency now in circulation. How to increase the surplus revenue is for Congress to devise, but I will venture to suggest that the duty on tea and coffee might be restored without permanently enhancing the cost to consumers, and that ten per cent. reduction of tariff on articles specified in the law of June 6, 1872, be repealed. The supply of tea and coffee already on hand in the United States would, in all probability, be advanced in price by adopting this measure, but it is known that the adoption of free entry to these articles of necessity did not cheapen them but merely added to the profits of the countries producing them, or of countries who have exclusive trade in them.

Second—The first section of the bill under consideration now provides that fractional currency shall be redeemed in silver coin as rapidly as practicable. There is no provision preventing fluctuation in value of paper currency with gold at a premium of anything over ten per cent. above the currency in use. It is probable—almost certain—that silver would be bought up for reparation as fast as it was put out until change would become so scarce as to make a premium on it equal to the premium on gold, as sufficiently high to make it no longer profitable to buy for export, thereby causing a direct loss to the community at large, and great embarrassment to trade. As the present law commends final resumption on the 1st of January, 1879, and as gold receipts by the Treasury are larger than gold payments, and currency receipts than currency payments, thereby making monthly sales of gold necessary to meet current currency expenses, it occurs to me that these difficulties might be remedied by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal tender notes whenever presented in sums not less than $100, and multiples thereof at a premium for gold at ten per cent., less interest at a rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from the 1st of January 1875 to date putting this law into operation and diminishing this premium at the same rate until final resumption, changing the rate of premium demanded from time to time as interest amounts to one-quarter of one per cent.

I suggest this rate of interest because it would bring currency at a par with gold at the date fixed by law for final resumption. I suggest ten per cent. as demand premium at the beginning because I believe this rate would insure retention of silver in the country for change. The provisions of the third section of the act will prevent combinations being made to exhaust the Treasury coin. With such a law it is presumable that no gold would be called for not required for legitimate business purposes. When large amounts of coin should be drawn from the Treasury, correspondingly large amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing sufficient stringency in the currency to stop the outward flow of coin. The advantage of currency of fixed known value would also be reached. In my opinion, by the enactment of such a law, business and industries would revive and the beginning of prosperity on a firm basis would be reached. Other means of increasing the revenue than those suggested should probably be devised, and also other legislation. In fact to carry out the first section of the act,

ANOTHER MINT

becomes a necessity. With the present facilities for coinage, it would take a period probably beyond that fixed by law for final specie resumption to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country. There are now smelting furnaces for extracting silver and gold from the ores brought from the mountain territories in Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha, three in the former city and as much of the change required will be wanted in the Mississippi Valley States, and as metals to be coined come from the west of these States, and as I understand the charges for transportation of bullion from either of the cities named to the mint in Philadelphia or New York amount to four dollars to each one thousand dollars with an equal expense for transportation back, it would seem a fair argument in adopting one or more of these cities as a place or places for the establishment of new coinage facilities. I have ventured upon this subject with great diffidence, because it is so unusual to approve a measure—as I most heartily do this—even if no further legislation is attainable at this time, and to announce the fact by message, but I do so because I feel that it is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country that it should receive the attention of, and be discussed by Congress and the people through the press, and in every way to the end that the best and most satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem the most beneficial legislation on a most vital question to the interests and prosperity of the nation.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 14, 1875.

LOUISIANA.

Speaker Wiltz Requests the Removal of Federal Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Speaker Wiltz to-day telegraphed the President as follows:

NEW ORLEAS, January 14, 1875.

To U. S. Grant, President:

Seeing from your message that the interference by the military on Monday, the 4th, with the organization of the House of Representatives of Louisiana was unauthorized by you, I now, as Speaker of said House, ask you to direct the military to restore the statu quo existing at the time Gen. De Trobriand ejected certain members from the House, in order that the House of Representatives may proceed in the discharge of its duties without molestation.

[Signed.] LOUIS A. WILTZ.

POLITICAL.

ALBANY, January 15.—The Democratic caucus to-night unanimously nominated Francis Kernan for Senator to succeed R. E. Fenton.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 15.—When the Republican Legislative caucus met this evening, it was found that but 68 members were present instead of 82 as last night. The absentees are supposed to be Davis men who intend a bolt. Up to 11:30 there was no change in the situation.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., January 15.—Chas. A. Stevens was to-day elected to Congress for the unexpired term of the late Alvah Crocker.

FOR CUPID DEAD.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

When Love is dead, what more but funeral rites—
To lay his sweet corse lovingly to rest,
To cover him with rose and eglantine,
And all fair posies that he loved the best?

What more, but kisses for his close-shut eyes—
His cold, still lips that never more will speak—
His hair, too bright for dust of death to dim—
The flush scarce faded from his frozen cheek?

What more but tears that will not warm his brow,
Although they burn the eyes from which they start?—
No bitter weeping or more bitter words
Can rouse to one more throb that pulseless heart.

So dead he is, who once was so alive!
In summer, when the ardent days are long,
He was as warm as June, as gay and glad
As any bird that swelled its throat with song.

So dead!—yet all things were his ministers—
All birds and blossoms, and the joyous June!
Would they had died, and kept sweet Love alive:
Since he is gone the world is out of tune.

—Scribner's for February.

FASHIONS IN VALENTINES.

There was a time when valentines were simply love-letters written on very fancy note-paper, with some poetry and a bunch of forget-me-nots at the head. Years ago my dear old grandmother made me happy by sending one of these, which I have still, and very pretty it is, although the ink is faded to a yellow. The poetry is especially nice, but the punctuation marks are left out, as they didn't care about these troublesome little things in the good old days. I think it said:

"When the sunshine is around thee
In the dark and silent night
In the cottage and the palace
May thy way be always bright!"

Of course I couldn't imagine who sent it,—nobody who gets a valentine ever can,—but I strongly suspected Sally Lawton, and she had a bite out of all my apples until I found out my mistake. Tommy Jones was her valentine, and I gave him a punching for it, too, as he was mean, and pretended all the time that he didn't like her.

However, the old fashion has passed away, and valentines are now very elaborate things, employing thousands of skillful workmen in their manufacture. They serve as the covers of all sorts of costly presents, and some of them are real works of art. Clever designers are constantly employed in the invention of new combinations, pleasing effects of grouping or color, and whimsical surprises. The most careful labors of draughtsmen, lithographers, wood-engravers, painters, color-printers, card-board, artificial flower and feather makers are spent upon them, to say nothing of the assistance given by workers in silk, silver and glass. Even the tropical forests of Brazil and the depths of the sea are ransacked for fresh materials.

There is one firm in London which has three hundred and sixty-eight different kinds of valentines. The cheapest are two cents each, and the finest cost nearly sixty dollars. All are pretty, and some are magnificent. One is called "Love's Photograph." A tiny mirror is hidden beneath a bunch of flowers, and some dear girl finds that the reflection of her own face is your love's photograph. There are true lovers' knots painted on the softest satin; birds of bright plumage under gauze; girls in silver frames; paper flowers which bloom when the valentine is opened and close when it is shut; more paper flowers hidden behind screens of silver and in little wicker baskets, with exotic flowers painted by hand on the finest silk and framed in silver lace.

No florist ever succeeded better than the modern valentine-maker does in putting together the prettiest colors. Blush roses and forget-me-nots; camelias, with rich dark green leaves; lilies of the valley, water lilies, ferns and pansies are combined with a wondrous degree of taste and skill. Sometimes the valentine is the miniature of a transformation scene in a theatre. It is folded and unfolded by an ingenious arrangement, which reveals a garden, with a flock of birds flying over it, and a lake of mirror-glass, with a swan upon its shining surface.

Sometimes, too, the flowers are neither painted nor made of paper or muslin.

Far away in Brazil, there is a large convent, in which the sedate nuns make gay artificial flowers entirely out of the feathers of the gorgeous birds that haunt the forests of South America. I cannot give you an idea of how rich and lustrous they are. More than this, marine flowers gathered from the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea are used in valentines, and real birds are quite common. As Lucy opens the box that comes for her with a whole string of postage-stamps upon it, it is possible that she will find the cunningest of humming-birds in a little nest, holding a message in its beak. Not the picture of one, mind you, but a real one, that has been caught and stuffed for the valentine-maker.

The latest fashion in valentines is to combine them with useful articles. A lace or pearl-handled fan, costing sixty dollars, is secreted beneath flowers and mottoes and Cupids. A fine silk necktie, for a gentleman or boy, is wrapped in white gauze, with the tender sentiment: "Through cloud and sunshine I am thine." Articles of dress or jewelry often are enclosed. Sometimes a smoking-cap or a pair of embroidered slippers. The descriptive catalogue of Mr. Rimmel, the London perfumer, includes valentines containing Japanese ornamental hair-pins, cravats, pin-cushions, chatelaine bottles, brooches, gold watch trinkets, lockets, turquoise and garnet rings, silver filigree brooches, ear-rings and bracelets, head-dresses and double smelling-bottles. Then, too, there are musical valentines in the form of glove and handkerchief or jewel-cases. One magnificent affair costs forty dollars. It is made of blue silk, and trimmed with gilt. At one side is a compartment for gloves, and at the other a place for handkerchiefs, with two beautiful smelling-bottles in the middle. As the lid is raised, a musical-box, hidden underneath, plays a favorite air, such as, "Then you'll remember me," or an air from an opera.

I am not sure that the new custom of making expensive presents is better than the old one of writing a love-letter, and it certainly is not a proof of greater affection in the senders.

A pleasant improvement might be made upon both the old and new customs without sacrificing the observance of the day. Let the boys and girls make their own valentines, during the long winter evenings. All the necessary materials may be purchased for twenty-five or thirty cents at a stationer's store. Suitable designs are to be found in many books, and some tinsel, crayons, water-colors, and lace-paper would enable clever young fingers to produce very pretty things. There might, for instance, be a simple Grecian border around a sheet of lace-paper, and, inclosed within this, a lily, a rose, or some illuminated verses. Decalcomanie would do very well, in case the valentine-maker could not draw; or, better still, pressed leaves might be called to the service. A red autumn waif or two, carefully dried, pressed, and mounted on tinted paper, and surrounded by a wreath of ivy, would be pretty. Or one might make something lovely out of very delicate grasses, mosses, and lichens, arranging them at the head of the paper, leaving space for a letter beneath. This would call for a tasteful box-envelope. A little care, taste and patience would work wonders with the simple materials.

Valentines of this kind would be more highly prized by a sincere friend, too, than the finest productions of the professional valentine-maker. At the same time, their preparation would afford you many hours of amusement, and exercise in the use of color and form that would be profitable to you in countless ways.—[Alexander Wainright, in St. Nicholas for February.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "An interesting account of the manufacture of ornamental feathers, an industry which employs about 240 working women and apprentices in Vienna, is given in the 'Translations of Official Austrian Reports on the Universal Exhibition' in that city last year. The coloring is done by men, the other processes mostly by women. African ostrich feathers are most usually manufactnred. These are white, black, grey, and dappled, and are classified according to quality, as 'prima,' 'secunda,' &c. Other feathers frequently worked are those of the white heron, bird of Paradise, and Marabou (there are genuine marabou feathers and false.) The white prima ostrich feather is the finest of all. The feather is cleaned first by a cold soap bath, well washed twice or thrice, and then put into warm soap baths, afterwards well washed in cold water, then blued a little, pressed and swung to and fro in the air until the hairs have spread and the feather is quite dry. Next, with a small sharp knife the strong rib at the back is cut away. The feather loses its stiffness and acquires pliability. With small feathers this is obtained by scraping the rib with glass. Then the hairs on each side of the rib are made to curl in, with a blunt knife, and the requisite uniformity of shape is given them by combing them over a slightly warmed iron. Next in order to hide the rib, the worker with a blunt knife twists here and there some hairs of the feather spirally over the rib until it is completely concealed by them. The feather is then threaded with a wire, folded in paper, and so completed. The same process is followed with grey and black ostrich feathers, except that the grey are generally and the black always colored. White feathers are only colored for some particular fashion of color, as blue, rose, violet, &c. If the hair on a feather is not dense enough, or the feather is defective, then two or three feathers are sewn together and curled. This is done with both short and long feathers. Long feathers are called 'leaf feathers,' 'Amazons;' short feathers generally three of a bundle are called 'panache.' Single and sewn feathers are distinguished in both. The hair of the ostrich feather is also much used for the manufacture of fancy feathers—cockades, fringes, &c., are made of these. The feathers are twined by a machine, and then joined to the hairs of other feathers. These combinatfons are called "pleureuses,' and pieces of ostrich feather are sewn together to a length of some ells, and called 'bordures,' and are used to decorate dresses. There is an American ostrich feather called 'vulture,' which is worked like the African, but is inferior to it in quality. Tempting white feathers called marabou are much worked. They are used for fancy feathers; the points of small white or colored pigeon feathers, and very small fragments of silk and the like are joined on to them. 'Bordnres' for ball dresses are made of them. It is evident from this account that 'to show the white feather' is a process which entails some trouble and expense."

RATS IN LONDON.

In a few years' time, says the Builder, unless some active measures are taken, London may expect great trouble from rats. It is a startling fact that one pair of rats, with their progeny, will produce in three years no less a number than 646,808. A doe rat will have from six to eight nests of young each year for four years together, and from 12 to 23 at a litter; and the young does will breed at three months old; and there are more females than males, at an average of about ten to six. If they ran about the streets like cats and dogs, the public would be terrified, but as they hide and work in the dark, men seldom see or think of them. Brick drains are their chosen haunts, skirting boards, backs of fireplaces, under the flooring, or between the rafters are their places for breeding. The London sewermen state that brick drains are the rat's best friends, and that nothing but glazed pipes with heavy sink traps will stop the sewer rats getting into houses. They will not go up pipes for the fear of being drowned, knowing they have no means of escape. They are seen in the sewers migrating in communites to some discovered quarter for food, and the sewer-men believe that they have a language of their own. If builders were to case skirting boards with galvanized plating, particularly at each corner, it would stop the vermin considerably. Care should also be taken to fill with concrete and small stones or broken glass the space under and about fireplaces, as the doe rats choose that quarter for breeding on account of the warmth.

THE DOLL WORLD.

A childless wife is not more unhappy than a little girl without her doll. But where do all these dolls come from? One manufacturer alone in Sonneburg, Germany, makes 695 sorts of dolls, and six varieties of each sort, making over 4,000 different varieties altogether. In making the boots, curling the hair, etc., of these dolls hundreds of boys and girls are constantly engaged. Thus a whole population af peasantry employ every idle moment in helping to fill their own purses by filling the child-world with affection's representatives.

LADY DUDLEY's jewels, recently tolen in London, are now stated to have been worth $125,000.

A PRAYER.

BY I. BURT.

Out from the house, so still like death,
All through the snow so white,
Filled with a great heartache was Beth,
Hurrying on through the night.

Hurrying on till cross her way
Shone like a golden stair,
Gleamings which called to those astray,
"Come to the house of prayer."

Quaint little Beth is kneeling now
With crossed hands, kneeling alone,
With thoughts of one with pale, cold brow
Dying without a moan.

So while the people have knelt in prayer,
While there is silence deep,
Up through the hushed and hallowed air,
Words of a child now creep.

First they are faint, so faint the words
Breathing a holy spell,
Then they arose like wings of birds;
"Please to make mamma well.

She is so ill she cannot live,
So I have come to tell,
And if I ask, I am sure you'll give;
Please to make mamma well!"

Back to the home sped little Beth,
Through the darkness into the light,
For in his flight the angel Death
Passing, had left no blight.

Danger was o'er, the fever spent,
Lightly the household trod,
Oh, they knew not how a child had sent
Prayer to a pitying God.

FOREIGN NOVELTIES.

The Christmas holidays brought out, in London, a variety of novelties, some of them cheap, and some expensive. For instance, among the things were sugar tongs, having the appearance of silver, in quaint and antique designs, "specially suitable for 5 o'clock tea," and costing 6d., with swans and owls in the same material for salt and pepper. Silvered horseshoes, which opening display packets of needles and pins; gilt fir cones, also holding needles and pins; satchets with pretty pictures outside, containing needles. Among the latest novelties is the pin-cushion, tablet and looking glass combined. It is about the size of half a crown, with a piece of glass on one side, and a piece of lone on the other, the pins going round the surrounding brass rim. There are sapphirine ornaments much in vogue now. These false gems have a bluish milky tinge, and are brilliant, with claw setting attached to silver wire, the stones far apart. Tiny hand mirrors, set in oxydized frames, and yard measures as shells. A novelty from Paris is a pistol, to be worn at the side, which when opened, as it does at the handle, displays thimbles, scissors, and such like feminine implements. A whip for a brooch, a pheasant for one earring, and a hare for the other, all in enamel. The fashion of having each earring of a different pattern is a very eccentric one. Waistbelts of flexible silver have been the fashion for some time; and now they are making bracelets of the same sort, with metal buckles. Among the presents for gentlemen, were a very good black bear's head, formed into a tobacco pouch, lined with india rubber. A small Russian leather case, containing a place for cards, a small pair of scissors and two pockets for stamps. A long narrow note-book with a portable ink stand attached to the inside of one of the covers, below which are a pen, real, knife, etc. These are bound in either velvet or leather. Small round leather purses, with a place for pins to be inserted all round. Ingenious pen handles—some in the form of a broom, which unscrews in the middle to contain the pen when not required, and the broom serves as a pen wiper; other wooden handles, also made to unscrew to the centre, and hold the pen when not in use, are in the form of sticks and flutes. Small ormolu hats, containing a brush for a pen wiper, are a dainty trifle; so are similar things made rough at the bottom to hold and strike matches. Portable pocket drinking cups have the appearance of silver, and compress into the size of a large table-napkin ring, and are sold with leather cases—sometimes accompanied by a telescopic knife and fork. There are many novelties in the way of fusse boxes. Among these a small metal champagne bottle, which opens with a tiny spring; and a silver horse-shoe, containing matches and cotton, which can be made to ignite without a match. Marten's heads, with silk bags attached, have been much used for tobacco pouches; but now the ladies having dresses trimmed with fur are appending them to their sides as work-bags.

TO CURE COLDS.

This being the season at which colds are most prevalent and most difficult to get rid of it may be interesting to recall the substance of some remarks on the subject contributed to Nature some four years ago by a correspondent. He stated that by simply abstaining from drink and liquid food of any kind for as long a period as possible, the internal congestion—which is in fact the condition generally known as "a cold"—becomes reduced. The cause of congestion is the excess of blood contained in the over-charged membranes; and this removed when the general bulk of the blood has been diminished by withholding the supply of fluid. By keeping the supply of drink for a day or two down to a point at which some degree of thirst is yet experienced, a complete cure may be effected.

Dr. Brown Sequard says that there are many facts which show that morbid phenomena of respiration can be also stopped by the influence of arrest. Coughing, for instance, can be stopped by pressing on the nerves on the lip in the neighborhood of the nose. A pressure there may prevent a cough when it is beginning. Sneezing may be stopped by the same mechanism, Pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is so also of hiccough, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the top of the mouth inside is also a means of stopping coughing. And I may say the will has immense power there. There was a French soldier who used to say, whenever he entered the wards of his hospital, "The first patient who coughs here will be deprived of his food to-day." It was exceedingly rare that a patient coughed then.

There are many other affections associated with breathing which can be stopped by the same mechanism that stops the heart's action. In spasm of the glottis, which is a terrible thing in children, as you well know, as it sometimes causes death, and also in whooping cough, it is possible to afford relief by throwing cold water on the feet, or by tickling the soles of the feet, which produces laughter, and at the same time goes to the gray matter that is producing the spasm and arrests it almost at once. I would not say that those means are always successful. I would not say that we can always prevent cough by our will; but in many instances those things are possible, and if you remember that in bronchitis and pneumonia, or hacking, or coughing greatly increases the trouble at times, you can easily see how important it is for the patient to try to avoid coughing as best he can.

NEVADA'S GREAT CAVE.

[From the Winnemucca Silver State.]

The entrance to the cavern is located about 3 miles northeast from Star City, and about 2,000 feet higher than the town, in the Humboldt Range, 8 miles from the Central Pacific Railroad. It has been known to the Indians perhaps for ages, and they say that many years ago it afforded a passage through the mountain to a point opposite, where the Humboldt House now stands. A Piute legend says that it has been the home of the evil spirit for many generations, and the bravest warrior of the tribe will not venture near its mouth for any purpose whatever. They say that before the whites came among them they put bad Indians in the cave to appease the wrath and hunger of the spirit that inhabits it. The last Indian put in there was not as bad as represented, and was guided to the opening on the other side by the spirit. The cause was partially explored in 1863 by Captain Prescott, James A Banks, who was since killed by the Indians near Camp Scott, and A. J. Simmons, now an Indian agent in Montano Territory. Some time ago a party of four, of which your correspondent was one, proceeded to explore the cave. We had heard a great deal about it and were anxious to see a little of it ourselves. On arriving at the place we discovered to our surprise that the entrance was 15 feet above the ground-rock on which we stood. The rock rises almost perpendicularly 150 feet about the mouth, and for several hundred feet on each side. Having been provided with ropes one was thrown over a point of rock which projected over the mouth of the cavern, by means of which the entrance was gained. Lightning our pitch-pine torches we proceeded cautiously in single file about 100 feet in what appeared like a large mining tunnel. The ceiling was from 10 to 15 feet high in this distance, after which it narrowed down to a crack just large enough to get through. Suddenly we came to a square jump-off or perpendicular drop of 30 feet. Again the rope was brought into requisition, and by means of it the bottom was reached. Immediately under the road we had traversed we found large chambers, the largest of which I should judge to be 40 feet square and 60 feet high, the entrance to which was scarcely large enough to crawl through. Here in this chamber we noticed a verification of the adage that "Constant dropping will wear away stone." In several places drops of water from the ceiling, which continuanly fell in one place, there being no air current to change their course, bad worn holes in the solid flinty floor from 5 to 7 inches deep. We explored the cave to a distance of a mile from the entrance, and our lights burning well showed that the cavern is well ventilated. We did not find a passage through, though we traveled for three hours and a half by the watch, and arrived at the entrance much fatigued.

THE HOUSE OF LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Le Sport publishes certain corrections of errors which have appeared in the papers as to the house of La Rochefoucauld, which holds the highest rank in the French nobility. The duke recently deceased, being the head of the family, was simply Duc de la Rochefoucauld. The name Liancourt is that borne by the eldest son, who during the lifetime of his father was Duc de Liancourt, and is now simply Duc de la Rochefoucauld. If it be considered proper to add all his titles, it may be said he was Duc de la Roche Guyon and Prince of Marcillac. The house is now represented by five branches, three of which bear the ducal title; the eldest is that which has just lost its head; the second is that of the Duc d Estissac; the third is represented by M. Stanislas de la Rochefoucauld, Duc de Doudeauville, and by his younger brother, M. Sosthenes de la Rochefoucauld, who was created Duc de Bisaccia by the King of Naples. Le Sport is severe upon the use of such a fashion as calling him Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.

An exchange says: The most useful remedy, and the easiest to be had, or kept on hand, is embrocation of lime water and linseed oil. It can be had at drug-stores—if not, slake a lump of quicklime—common lime—in water, hot is the quickest done, and when cold and clear, mix it with the oil, and shake it well. This preparation may be kept in the house, bottled, and will be good for many months. These simple agents form a thick, cream-like substance, which effectually excludes the air and allays the inflammation almost instantly. No matter how bad the case may be, apply at once. It does not dry on and form a crust. In bad cases it's best to wash it off, say two or three times a day, with warm milk and water, carefully, and then renew the oil dressing each time. This is a remedy any family can have on hand, and an immense amount of suffering saved. It prevents the formation of scars, as much as is possible to do.

A LONG BUGGY RIDE.

The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin of Monday, says: "A gentleman from our distant sister State of Kansas is visiting in this city for a few days, who drove all the way from Kansas to New Hampshire in a top buggy drawn by a single horse. This is Thomas H. Kinney, Wellsville, Kansas. Mr. Kinney left the fertile soil of the garden of the West on the 5th day of October. He carried only what baggage he could stow away in the buggy box, travelling thus in light marching order. The roads were all sorts, of course, and once or twice, on account of rain or other causes, Mr. Kinney had to stop over for a day or so at a time. But he met with no accident, and accomplished the whole 1,529 miles in fifty-nine days, arriving at Charleston, New Hampshire, both horse and himself in the very best condition."

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone;
If we have nothing else to do
Than talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company.
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults—and who has not?
The old as well as young;
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well;
To try my own defects to cure,
Ere others' faults I tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own short comings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we begin
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little know,
Remember, curses, sometimes, like
Our chickens, "roost at home;"
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

THE SHAH'S EUROPEAN TRIP AND ITS RESULTS.

The Cologne Gazette states that the Shah's visit to Europe has occasioned many alterations in the external appearance of the upper and middle classes in Persia. Shoes are worn, the baggy trousers are reduced, the chin is shaven—an innovation obnoxious to the orthodox Mohammedans—the cap is not so high, and the whole dress is a mixture of Armenian and European fashions. But chairs are not adopted; they are used only for European visitors, while the natives fold their legs on the cushion or footstool. In religious matters the old fanaticism is less frequently displayed, and the missionaries enjoy great liberty. The numerous Armenian Christians are conscious of the protection of the Russian Ambassador, and their influence is materially increased by many of the foreign residents marrying their daughters, as European wives often go to Europe, and are a burden rather than a comfort to their husbands, while the Armenian women are not inferior in looks to their English sisters. The old abuses in the government still exist. The army is a real plague spot. Only day laborers and the poor are enrolled, the rich purchasing exemption by presents to the officers. Three marks, a month are punctually paid to the men, but all allowance for clothes is curtailed: so that the soldier in order to live is driven to plunder, in which he only too gladly indulges in the most brutal fashion. The tendency to dishonesty is an ineradicable element of the national character and is only repressed in Teheran under the immediate eye of the Shah. There alone the lower classes breathe freely, for they do not suffer from the general tyranny of officials of all grades, and the soldiers dare not invade the houses and fields and take what they please without payment. The famine of 1872 has inflicted serious wounds on the country. The English arbitrators who traversed Seistan during the time of the greatest distress to settle the boundaries of Persia passed days without seeing a child or hearing a song. They estimated the mortality at 1,500,000, more a quarter of the population. The railway projected by Baron Reuter is at a standstill. It is hoped that an equivalent will be found for it, as the Shah is very anxious for improved communications, and recently ordered a survey for a horse railway from Teheran to Schah Abdul Azim, while he has summoned postoffice officials from Austria to organize a postal service.

THAWING OUT THE METER.

An intelligent hotel employe in Indianapolis attempted to thaw out the gas-meter Thursday night. His success startled him. The Sentinel thus tells the whole story:

Last evening, just before six o'clock, Mrs. Porter, who is managing the Pyle House during the disability of her sick husband, rushed into the office, where a large number of boarders and guests were waiting for supper, and first begging them not to get excited or to make any disturbance that might alarm Mr. Porter, who was sick in bed up stairs, informed them that the house was on fire in the cellar. Of course there was an immediate rush for the outside and cellar, where it was at once discovered that the gas meter was all ablaze, the flames reaching the floor and spreading themselves somewhat fearfully. A number pitched into the red and blue blazes with blankets, old clothes and water, and endeavored to suppress them, but all to little or no purpose until some one, more considerate than the rest, suggested that the gas be turned off. A wrench was thereupon secured, the gas turned off, and thus the flames were quickly extinguished without much damage beyond an exceedingly lively scare for a few minutes. It appears that, having had some trouble during the past few cold nights by the gas-meter freezing, one of the men adopted a rather dangerous method of thawing it out. He wound the end of a stick with a lot of rags, which he thoroughly saturated with coal oil. This torch, all ablaze, he held under the pipes and meter long enough to melt the lead that formed the packing where the pipes connect with the meter, and the fire was the result.

HOW HE LOST HIS WIFE.

Matrimony in Michigan seems to resemble the exhilarating game of puss-in-the-corner. A susceptible gentleman in that State having found an affinity elsewhere than in the existing partner of his joys and sorrows, and being conditionally accepted by the new object of his adoration, at once instituted proceedings for a divorce: but, brief as is the form for that purpose in Michigan, his second intended was in too great a hurry to wait, and married another suitor on the very day that his former bonds were sundered. Thus forestalled in his proposed change of seats, he naturally tried to run back to the corner he had just left, and hastened home with the view of rewedding his original spouse; but during his absence an alert competitor had stepped in, and she, too, was provided with another husband. So now this doubly disappointed player is, metaphorically speaking, standing in the middle of the community watching for some neighbor to leave his wife unmarried for a few minutes.

LET BLISTERS ALONE.

A New York Medical Journal says: One of the most generally diffused erroneous notions is that it is good and beneficial to break a blister, whether it is caused by a burn or the heating of a part of the body by continued friction under pressure, to which the feet especially are exposed after long walks in illy fitting shoes or boots. Such blisters are always found filled with a clear liquid, which must be retained and not drawn off by lancing them, and also those blisters often caused by a part of the skin being forcibly pinched and squeezed, and which contains blood, must be left alone. This water or blood in blisters is a healing substance, of a kind most appropriate for the parts where the skin is destroyed, and if the blister is allowed to dry out by itself the new skin forms much more rapidly under it, and much pain is avoided. If the blister contains blood, it must be treated in the same way, as blood is the best healing salve. And, by the way, while using the word "healing salve," it may be well to state that there are no healing salves or healing plasters. All salves and plasters retard healing, and many wounds which heal notwithstanding the salves and plasters applied, would heal in half the time if left alone.

It is only in exceptional cases that a blister may be punctured, namely, when very full of fluid so as to cause much pain by its tension, a prick of a fine needle may be given so as to allow the excess of fluid a chance of escape. Instead of breaking a blister and destroying the loose skin over it, it should be protected so as to guard against any such destruction by accident.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON—THE REVERSE SIDE.

One of the saddest phases of Washington life is daily presented at the free-lunch tables of our large hotels. Here one sees daily gathered, with a greed begotten of want, and which debars all that politeness so becoming to any one at an eating table, men whose mission in life has been defeated in the uncertainties of war and politics, and whose names, though once great, have sunk into obscurity in the rapid changes of our system of government. The general and the statesman of yesterday come to-day to the bar-room and surreptitiously seek that food which is intended for regular customers, and they who once looked upon the bar-keeper as a low-lived individual now approach him obsequiously, and leave him sneakingly when he detects them in the act of pocketing the crackers and cheese. What a sad commentary upon the vicissitudes of men who make life artificial! The great difficulty has been that they have not addressed themselves when the tide of life was at its flood, to its true and serious ends, and now this mistake comes to them in this most humiliating form. The free-lunch table was one of the institutions that did not exist in Shakspeare's time, or else we would have had from that great master a most philosophical free-luncher's soliloquy.—[Wash. Letter.

THE ROTHSCHILD WOMAN.

The Jewish Messenger says: "We take pleasure in referring to the merits of the Rothschild family, not because they are wealthy but for the simple reason in spite of their wealth they strive to be useful to their kind. The men are immersed in business. They are charitable, but the people will say it is easy to be charitable if you are rich. The women are public-spirited, intelligent and warm-hearted—founding hospitals, reformatories, children's homes, endowing scholastic institutions, encouraging struggling professionals, and taking a personal interest in the doings of the poor. Baroness Lionel makes weekly visits in the meanest portions of London, brightening the home of the Jewish artisan, giving her good counsel to the earnest teachers of the free schools, the matrons and assistants of the various charities. The daughter of Alphonse, of Paris, teaches a good lesson to her sisters in faith, and to rich young ladies of every creed, by receiving a well-deserved diploma as teacher. Anselm's daughter in Vienna is prominent in music, not only composing songs that attain popularity, but aiding struggling musicians by pen and purse."

THE IDENTICAL VEST.

J. H. Kendrick, of this county, informs us that a cousin of his, Mrs. William Perry, near Deer Creek Meeting-House, Kenton County, has the vest worn by Gen. Israel Putman when he made his escape from the British soldiery, in his ride down the stone steps, near Stamford, Conn., in 1779, where, with 150 militia, he was opposing 1,500 British under Tyron. The rebels were forced to retreat, Putnam staying till the last. Being hard pressed and fired upon, he galloped down a steep rock, in which nearly 100 steps had been cut for people to ascend going to church. Mrs. Perry is the grandniece of Gen. Putnam, and received the vest from her mother. Mr. Kendrick has often seen the vest, and describes it as a long, Quaker-like garment, with large pockets, and the material ash-colored Marseilles. The Revolutionary relic is highly prized.—[Paris Kentuckian.

PEARLS IN THE SHELL.

Among the marvels displayed in the jewelers' windows on the Rue de la Paix, Paris, the other day, was an immense pearl oyster shell, lined with mother-of-pearl of the most exquisite smoothness and purity, and with two large, spotless, lustrous pearls adhering to its surface. The larger of the two was about the size of a small marble, but slightly elongated in form; the other was of somewhat smaller dimensions; $4,500 was the price affixed to this beautiful work of nature.

A WOMAN of Port Austria, Mich., lately sued a liquor dealer for selling ardent spirits to her husband, and the proof was so clear that the defendant settled, paying twenty-five dollars and costs. The novel plan adopted by the prosecutrix when she discovered her husband drinking was to rush in and seize the glass, and when they took it away from her, put her fingers into the liquor that remained, tasting it, so that she could swear positively as to its character.

VARIETIES.

GEORGIA BROWN, the champion oarsman, is reported to be dangerously ill at Halifax.

MRS. SOPHIA MURRAY, a colored resident of Baltimore, died in that city on the 12th inst., aged 115 years.

A BLIND dog, which leads its blind master safely about, is one of the curiosities of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

THE famous bull, Second Duke of Hillhurst, considered to be the finest short horn in the country, has been sold to a Canadian for $14,000.

BOTTLES of warm water for the feet, provided in all the public coupes in Paris, make riding in that city extremely agreeable, even in the coldest of weather.

ONE of Hogarth's masterpieces, representing "Strolling Actresses Dressing in a Barn," was destroyed by fire the other day at Littleton House, near Staines, in England.

AMONG the dealers who applied for permission to place booths on the boulevards of Paris for the sale of holiday gifts, was one who wanted to sell preserved heads and prepared human bones. Permission was refused.

TWO superb ball dresses, valued at $800 each, were recently siezed on board a steamer from Europe, by the New York Custom House officers. In the folds of the dresses were three dozen pairs of kid gloves.

MR. H. F. DURANT has spent $1,000,000 on a building, near Natick, Mass., a college exclusively for the female sex. "Every officer and teacher in the building, from the President and Professors downward, is to be a woman.

MRS. HILLYER, who received with Mrs. Williams, wife of the Attorney-General, on New Year's-day, is said to have worn the handsomest dress in Washington. It was a heavy white gros grain, trimmed with white and gray marabout feathers.

THE German Princess Imperial visited the telegraph office in Berlin lately. There are many women employed there, and numbers have received their positions upon her recommendation. She went to see them and did not like their toilets. Next day they received a circular directing a less extravagant style of dress and forbidding them to wear their hair flowing.

A JUSTICE of the peace living in another county was recently called upon by two persons from Barton, Vt., who wished to be married. Two weeks after performing the cermony he remembered that the marriage was illegal, as being made out of the county where the parties resided, so he married them again. Some time later he recollected that he had not been qualified for office in their county, and taking the oath, he performed the ceremony a third time.

A SAD accident occurred at Montmartre, near Paris, the other day. A powerful athlete was displaying his strength in the presence of a crowd and throwing some very heavy weights. He would throw them high in the air and catch them before they fell. One of the weights, however, was thrown too far to one side, and as it descended it struck the head of a little child only seven years of age who with his blue eyes distended was looking up at the wondrous feats of the performer. The little boy fell dead, his skull being crushed in.

A LADY in Paris attended the last bal masque out of mere curiosity. She wore a pretty pink domino which made her particularly conspicuous. She supped, and when she left the ball she found she had drunk too much champagne. A policeman put his hand on her shoulder, and she sank down horrified at the idea of being taken off to the station-house. When they picked her up she was dead; she had died from fright. So the body was taken off to the morgue clad in its carnival finery, and there it was recognized the next day by the husband.

IN one village in Asia Minor, which contained, before the famine, about seventy families, only thirty are left. Of these, ten have no grain and no means of support. In another village forty-five persons have died of starvation, and half the population are utterly destitute. Few of the people had been able to sow anything this autumn, owing to want of seed and cattle. The relief funds are being distributed without regard to creed or nationality, and it is stated that the very proudest Greeks, Armenians and Turks are so humbled by hunger that they are glad to receive relief from any hands.

A NEGRO man, while fishing in Green River last summer, caught a large catfish. Wishing to go farther up the river, he put a string through the gills of the fish, tied it to a root in the water, and went on. In a short while another negro came along who caught a small catfish. Seeing the large fish, he exchanged, leaving his and taking the other. Towards evening the first fisherman, returning, stopped to get his fish. Taking it out of the water and seeing a very small one instead of the large one he had left, he said, "Dis ain't my fish; yet it must be, for it's on my string; but lar's a marsa, how he swunk!"—[Owensboro Examiner.

A NUMBER of deaths in the snow are reported from Scotland. Charles Grant, sixty years of age, perished on Dec. 26, while walking from Kirriemuir to Dundee. On Sunday, Dec. 27, some people going to church at Strathaven found a man lying dead in the snow; and at Auchterarder, on Saturday, James Rae, an ostler, died from the combined effects of drink and exposure. Mr. James Parkinson, of Priory place, Doncaster, was found frozen to death at the door of his cousin's house near Chorley. He was to have been married in a few days to a young lady staying in the house, and was expected there on a visit on Christmas day.

THE largest manufactory of human hair in the world is at Wetzlar, in Germany. Here the traveling collectors of hair bring their wares, and so extensive are these transactions that it is often contained in bales of three or four hundred pounds each. These locks are of every shade, from raven black to flaxen blonde, coarse as horse hair, and fine as silk. It is cleaned by boiling. Good brown hair is worth seventy-five dollars a pound. The highest prized hair is pure white; every long hair of that kind is worth a half cent. The most valuable of natural hues is a pale gold, a switch of which is worth one hundred dollars, even at wholesale price. An unparalleled braid of light brown hair, measuring six feet in length, is to be seen at Wetzlar, which is not to be sold, but reserved for the great American Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875.

THREE super-Radical members of the Louisiana Committee have gone South to dig up a few bloody shirts.

THE whereabouts of Congressman King the Pacific Mail jobber is as much in doubt as that of Charlie Ross. He is a good loyal cuss and knows just the number and names of Congressmen who thought subsidy a good thing.

THE unsettled affairs in New Orleans have compelled the closing of the Opera House, Placide Canonge, manager, and if Grant's "Let us have peace," continues there will be a good many more places closed, beside amusements. The South will not be the only sufferer.

HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT telegraphed, "Beat Wallace at all hazards, I will be up in the morning." He did come up in the morning and went home in the evening, to look after the Democrats who didn't vote for him for Congress in Luzerne. Hendricks B., like some other old fossils who took a hand in the fight, belong to the era anterior to the coal formation.

THE unanswered conundrum is, "The government of the State of Louisiana and the judiciary being in the hands of Republicans and a majority of the people supporting Kellogg, and the Courts aided by the army of the United States," why so many criminals walked the streets and infested the State? There must be some mistake in the calculations of these freebooters who have charge of affairs. The majority of the people cannot be for the party in power or the four thousand murdered is the coinage of the drunken brain of Sheridan.

THE attention of our legislators is again called to the law of libel as it stands upon the statute books of the State, and an amendment called for. The opportunity passed to have this matter permanently settled, with the Constitutional Convention. We labored at that time to direct the attention of the press of the State to the importance of a proper revision, but could arouse but little interest. With but few exceptions the lawyers were in favor of ball and chain for the editorial fraternity, and refused the relief asked for.

THE saintly little city of Urbana, Ohio, needs some Federal interference. On Saturday morning its law-abiding citizens battered down the doors of the jail and hung a prisoner to a tree in front of the Court House. The angelic Gazette, that clamors for the blood of the banditti of the South, calls this victim of the Northern Ku-Klux a "fiend" and speaks of the "Villain hanged to a Tree." Very similar scenes to this, and for about the same provocation, have been enacted in the South, for which Sheridan proclaims the people banditti, and asks for permission to shoot them. We would like to know why the State government of Ohio should not be overthrown, when masked Ku-Klux batter open jails and hang prisoners? Will the Prince of Peace, the Gazette, answer?

THE Lancaster Intelligencer, which is very anxious to defeat the election of a Democratic United States Senator from this State, says that Senator Wallace will not vote for himself. And why not? Mr. Wallace's vote is not his own. It belongs to his constituents who have a voice in electing a Senator the same as any other constituency. They have the right to be represented, the same as they or any other constituency have the right not to be misrepresented. Mr. Wallace would be just as much of a traitor if by his refusal to vote the sentiments of his constituents he would defeat the election of the Democratic candidate for Senator. Were his competitor a member of the same body with himself, and the two were to courteously exchange votes with each other, it would be a different state of case from the present one. His constituents have a right to be heard in the election of a Senator, when there is no equivalent for Mr. Wallace's refusal to vote. Should he vote for himself as necessary to secure the natural sequence of last November's election, he discharges only a duty to his constituents, and all honest men will endorse his course.

THAT DOCTORED DISPATCH.

Even Sheridan has got ashamed of his infamous proposition to kill the white people of Louisiana as banditti, and "doctored" his original dispatch to the President, so as to include negroes. Below we give the original dispatch as sent by Sheridan, posted up in New Orleans and officially given to the press by Secretary Belknap, and the revised edition of it as sent in along with the President's message. We place them in parallel columns to strengthen the contract:

FIRST DISPATCH.	REVISED.
Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War Washington, D. C.—I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed, and confidence and fair dealing established, by the arrest and trial of the ring leaders of the White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by a Military Commission. The leaders of this banditti who murdered the men here on the 14th of last September, and more recently at Vicksburg, Miss., should, in justice to law and order, and the peace and prosperity of this Southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, that no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me. [Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN Lt.-Gen. U. S. A.	*W. W. Belknap Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:* "Please say to the President that he need give himself no uneasiness about the condition of affairs here. I will preserve the peace, which it is not hard to do with the military and naval forces in and about the city; and if Congress will declare the White Leagues and similar organizations, white or black, banditti, I will relieve it of the necessity of any special legislation for the preservation of peace and equality of rights in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, and the Executive from much of the trouble heretofore had in this section of the country. P. H. SHERIDAN, "Lieutenant General U. S. Army."

If there was anything needed to make the conduct of the President and Sheridan utterly despicable, here we have it in this doctored dispatch, which was simply an afterthought, when the people of the whole country rose up against the monstrous doctrine. They seem to think that all that is necessary to reconcile the people of this country to the idea of military murder is to include negroes in the list, on the ground that the slaughter then would not be "partisan." Could anything be more infamous than this? The Democracy and the people of this country have no more desire to see negroes murdered by military tribunals and in defiance of the Constitutional guarantees and the civil laws, than they have to see white men murdered in the same way. It is not against the quantity, but the quality of the murder that they protest. An addition to the list of victims will not legalize murder, even if it included the tyrants and scoundrels that have been robbing and keeping the South in an uproar for the last ten years.

Offenders against the laws, white and black, high and low, are entitled to certain rights of trial, and these should be granted them, and all found guilty should be adequately punished. This is the position taken by the Democracy and the people who oppose military government. This bungling change of Sheridan's original dispatch was made to shield his name from historical infamy, but it will have only the effect of adding to it. The attempt to dispartisanize this bloody proposal, by including negroes and carpet-baggers in it, is a miserable, abject confession that the original dispatch was a partisan affair.

SENATOR W. A. WALLACE.

Hon. William A. Wallace, who was yesterday elected United States Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, was born in Huntingdon county in 1827, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1836, with his father's family, he removed to Clearfield county where he has since resided. Having acquired a liberal education, at the age of seventeen years he began the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to the Bar in 1847, before his majority. As an attorney he has long held a place in the front rank of the Pennsylvania Bar. His practice before the Supreme Court and his arguments in heavy land cases intrusted to his care, show that he was a master mind in his profession.

The Democracy of his District nominated him for the State Senate in 1862, when he first appeared in political life. He was elected over Hon. L. W. Hall, the then Speaker of the Senate, and the most popular Republican in the District. He has been re-elected four times and is now serving his thirteenth consecutive session in the Senate.

In every canvass he has made he has led the ticket by a large number of votes in all the counties comprising his Senatorial District, showing that he possessed unusual personal popularity and magnetism. When Mr. Wallace first entered the State Senate the Democratic party was in the minority, and so continued up to the session of 1871, when there was a bare Democratic majority, and Mr. Wallace was their first and unanimous choice for the Speakership, which position he filled with distinguished ability, and with an impartiality, which gained him the respect of his political opponents.

During all the interval since he entered the Senate in the session of 1863, he has been the recognized Democratic leader in that body, and his watchfulness has not only saved the State from a large number of plundering ring schemes, but led the Democracy to that victory which yesterday was so signally recognized and ratified by his election to the United States Senate, and sending him to take part in the broader political battle in the highest branch of the National Legislature, a position which he is so eminently fitted by education and training.

In 1865 he was selected by the Democratic State Convention for Chairman of the State Committee, which gave him the leadership of the Democracy. He was continued in the Chairmanship in 1866 and 1867, when Judge Sharswood was elected. In the memorable campaign of 1868, having brought the Democratic party to a high state of discipline, he led it with energy and force, when it polled more votes than ever before or since. While Mr. Wallace's tact and generalship kept the Democratic party intact, and ever ready for the fray, it was impossible to break the power of the corrupt Ring that year after year counted in the defeated Radical candidates by a well devised scheme of fraud in Philadelphia.

In 1869, he received the votes of the Democratic members of the Legislature for the same seat which was yesterday conferred upon him.

In 1871, he was again made Chairman of the State Committee against his wishes, and led the Democracy gallantly, only to be defeated,—or rather swindled out of victory by the stupendous Ring frauds of that year. In 1872, he was again the Democratic candidate for United States Senator against Simon Cameron. During the same year he was delegate-at-large to the Baltimore Convention, was Chairman of the delegation and cast the vote of Pennsylvania.

In 1874, he was chosen both Temporary and Permanent President of the Democratic State Convention at Pittsburgh, an honor never hitherto bestowed except on him, and by his prompt and impartial rulings and decisions, brought its deliberations to a happy issue that resulted in a splendid victory over Ring Radicalism, despite all of its facilities for fraud. His election to the Senate yesterday, was but a just recognition of his great abilities and a proper reward for his unselfish labors in behalf of the Democracy and good government.

STAY AWAY.

Editors who have commented upon Boss Shepherd, as an indifferent plumber by trade a few years ago, now said to be worth over five millions of dollars, had better keep clear of Washington this winter. He has his detectives at work to note their arrival, and under the present law of libel in the District of Columbia he may detain them for an uncomfortable period, besides make it so expensive that they need have no apprehension about any future panics. He has Whitelaw Reid, the editor of the New York Tribune, under bonds in a civil and criminal prosecution for stating that Boss Shepherd did not accumulate his immense wealth, by legitimate means. There is an impression abroad that the Tribune was right, but then it should not have said so. A newspaper ought not to make unkind remarks in relation to public men who steal millions until they have been tried, convicted and housed in the Penitentiary. It would then be safe to slap away at them. As we intended to visit Washington some day, it is a source of great comfort for us to know that we have been eminently discreet in our observations about the highway robbers of that city, from the Boss down to Senators or cabinet officers. If he or they are offended we agree to furnish the files of THE POST to sustain our constant assertion of high regard for their honest, economical and unselfish devotion to the public interests. In the language of Hosea Biglow.

Fife away, you fifing fellow,
You may fife until you're yellow
'Fore you git a hold of me.

GRIEF ALL AROUND.

There is grief among the Ring organs, and leaden-eyed grief among the Radical State Senators, where Melpomene sits more tearful than Niobe or Rachel. They all lift up their voices and cry "alas," then reaching the lower notes, they say "alas," and sighing breathe "alas and yet alas." It is quite clear that the deep sea lead riled up the sediment of Ring grief on Tuesday. The failure of the Cameron Ring to defeat Mr. Wallace's election did not have a tendency to soothe the members of the opposition or put them in a proper frame of mind to listen to the inaugural remarks of Lieutenant-Governor Latta.

Mr. Latta's remarks rather aggravated their grief. Just imagine their feelings to hear the presiding officer of the Pennsylvania Senate using words like this, speaking of Pennsylvania and the Louisiana outrage:

Though her proud head is almost motionless and her tongue partly silent in regard to the wrongs and injustice done to the freemen of a sister State by bold, bad men, who are supported in their usurpations by the military power of the Federal government, yet her great heart is true, and sends to heaven the prayers of nearly four millions of her children that the rights and liberties of the people of that oppressed Commonwealth may soon be restored. A little more patience, a little more endurance of wrong and violence, by those on whom the affliction falls, and the nation's soul will awaken and its heart respond to the calls of justice. The betrayers of trusts, the violators of constitutions, the destroyers of Legislatures, and the enemies of free institutions will soon be retired from their scenes of action in utter dishonor. The rights and interests of all sections of the country and of all classes of citizens should be alike respected. Uniformity of laws is important, but equally important is uniformity in executing them. Though nearly ten years have come and gone since the angel of peace spread its wings over the land and proclaimed the end of strife, yet no fruits of peace have been suffered to ripen in some portions of the Republic. The waves of passion and prejudice, of wrong and violence, still flow and ebb across the land, disturbing the "married calm of States," and preventing the growth of the material interests of the people. It is to be hoped that ere the sun lightens up the day which will mark the hundredth anniversary of our nation's independence, the sun of liberty may shine in all his glory over all the States restored in all their rights under the Constitution, and that every American citizen shall, as such, have his rights respected.

This fierce and eloquent denunciation from the lips of the presiding officer of the Senate come like a thunder-clap upon the apologists of Grant's military tyranny. They had evidently not been calculating upon anything of this kind, and it seems to have taken them by surprise, and we are told that forthwith they broke out into complaints. Mr. Latta spoke the voice of the people of this State, whose representative he is. To the Ring Senators it seemed like the awful voice of doom, to be told by their presiding officer that "the betrayers of trusts, the violators of Constitutions, the destroyers of Legislatures and the enemies of free institutions will soon be retired from their scenes of action in utter dishonor." "Can words like these," they instinctively asked, "be uttered unchallenged in the Senate of Pennsylvania?"

But these words so eloquently uttered by Mr. Latta were the words of the great State of Pennsylvania, giving solemn warning to the military despot at Washington, who has crushed Louisiana; for although the great Keystone of the arch has not yet given full utterance to her majestic wrath against the wrongs and injustice done to the freemen of a "sister State by bold, bad men who are supported in their usurpations by the military power of the Federal government, yet her great heart is true, and sends to heaven the prayer of nearly four millions of her children that the rights and liberties of the people of that oppressed Commonwealth may soon be restored," her words will yet be heard above the storm of civil broil that the corrupt leaders of Radicalism in Washington hope to create.

In conclusion of his short and pointed address, Mr. Latta hoped that ere the sun lightens up the day which will mark the hundredth anniversary of our nation's independence, the sun of liberty may shine in all his glory over the States restored in all their rights under the Constitution, and that every American citizen shall, as such, have his rights respected. The Ring Senators we are informed denounced such sentiments as these as being "in bad taste." They were clearly not according to the taste of the advocates and apologists of military usurpation. On the contrary it was a caustic and drastic pill, and demonstrated that Pennsylvania has a Lieutenant-Governor, who boldly and plainly speaks the sentiments of her people, whatever she may lack in other States officials.

Gov. Latta's speech has put Pennsylvania upon the record properly and it will now be impossible for a partisan and subservient Senate to break the force of her grandly indignant protest, even should it be so inclined. Her voice has been heard through the House and the presiding officer of the Senate, and her protest is worthy her name and fame. The State that can boast of Independence Hall and Valley Forge, and that will so grandly celebrate the Centennial of the birth of Constitutional liberty, has set her seal upon military despotism and usurpation.

HON. W. A. WALLACE.

It is with the deepest satisfaction we announce the election of Hon. W. A. Wallace to the exalted position of U. S. Senator for the State of Pennsylvania. He has justly earned the honor, and is fully qualified to maintain it. Although opposed in a quarter where he had a right to expect sympathy and support, he can well afford to go forward in his great office, without pausing to retaliate, and leave his enemies to be dealt with by the Democracy, whose usages and time honored discipline were sought to be overturned by special pleading, in the supreme moment of peril.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

We have received from Washington, D. C., an appeal, intended for our editorial columns, inviting subscriptions to complete the Washington National Monument and which at present we decline to print. The people would prefer to know, before subscribing, how much has been collected during the past twenty or twenty-five years—what has been done with the money and how much of it has been paid in salaries. Many suppose that, considering the many blocks of stone donated by associations and others, all over the country, and the money raised during the last quarter of a century, that the monument should have been built twice over. There is also a supposition in some minds that a good deal of the money collected in years gone by has found its way into the pockets of highly salaried officers and employees, and that they are now getting out of meat. To our citizens who have any donations to make just now we advise them to hand it over for the benefit of the suffering poor in their midst and not send it to Washington. It will do the most good here.

A WISCONSIN paper tells us that the Chicago Tribune thinks that "the hero of Winchester is about the last man to be intrusted with such a delicate commission as treating with the White League traitors." It would be difficult for the Tribune to think a corrector thought. Sheridan is just about as fit to manage affairs at New Orleans as a bob-tailed bull with the delirium tremens in fly time is to take an invoice of stock in a wholesale crockery store.—Courier-Journal.

PEARLS OF PATRIOTISM.

The demmicrats ought all to be killed.—Mr. J. McKee.

Declare them banditti and leave the rest to me.—Sheridan to Grant.

"All of us" endorse your sentiments—Belknap to Sheridan.

We endorse all that Sheridan has suggested—Pittsburgh Gazette.

This has the right ring—Pittsburgh Commercial.

This has the ring of business—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

We see no reason why Mr. McKee should not be made Grant's prime minister, at least, since he furnishes the President's military policy, and the editorial sentiment of the Pittsburgh Ring press.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Connecticut Democrats will hold their State Convention at Hartford on Feb. 16, nearly a month later than that of the Republicans.

WHEN William Cullen Bryant supported the Republican party, the Republican journals spoke of him as "the distinguished poet," and the venerable William Cullen Bryant." Now they call him "weak old man," "Thanatopsis Bryant," etc.

THE Chicago Tribune, administration, is getting very inquisitive of late. It says:

"The United States Senate has about decided to seat Pinchback and recognize the Kellogg Government. Doesn't the President say that the election of 1872, under which Kellogg holds office, was a gigantic fraud?"

SEVERAL clergymen write to the Chicago Inter-Ocean that, in view of the "White League outrages," the "blood of martyred Lincoln should be avenged." Sensible people do not exactly see the connection between the "blood of the martyred Lincoln," and Grant's Cæsarism and treason.—Courier Journal.

WHEN a Boston drummer visits Indianapolis the papers take notice of him. For instance, the Herald of Sunday says: "Johnny Hollis is a Boston gentleman, and a benedict of brief standing. He is in the split-leather trade, and a snoozer of the first magnitude. He exasperated our dealers last Wednesday."

FLORIDA this winter is blooming with flowers; orange groves are green and flourishing; the air is balmy and like summer; and to those who read the glorious accounts of the softness of the climate, which enthusiastic and lucky tourists send home, a longing like the first lingering of spring comes unbidden. Oh, for a day or a week away from the sleet and slush and snow and cold winds. It is only a day or two of travel, and there we are. California is further off, yet similar in its winters; flowers are blooming in all their variegated beauty in the gardens on every hand, all kinds of green abounds in the market places. Strawberries grown in the open air are selling at twenty-five cents per quart. The hills and vales are covered with grass, affording the most luxuriant feed for stock.

MR. JOHN G. WHITTIER publishes a letter in the Boston Journal in which he expresses his belief in the danger of "governmental interference with the legislature of a state," condemns Congress's failure to act on the Louisiana question, and concludes as follows:

"Who does not now see, what the wise statesmanship of Charles Sumner clearly discerned at the time, the error of investing so hastily the revolted South with state sovereignty, which neither black nor white were in a condition to exercise with safety to themselves or the Union? Under territorial government neither Ku-Klux nor white leagues, nor the abuse of the black man's confidence by unprincipled adventurers, would have been possible, and we should have been spared the precedent of the United States troops settling questions of membership in the legislature of a sovereign state. The past is beyond recall; but the right of Congress to secure to Louisiana what she has not had since the Rebellion, a republican form of government, remains."

A BAN-DITTY.

[Tune, "Little Bo-Peep."]

The "tourist," Phil,
Went down to kill
The folks in New Orleans city;
But when he got there
He found that the air
Was peopled with bloody banditti!

"The danger is great,"
His telegrams state,
"Of my ass-assination,
But I'm not afraid,"
The tourist said,
And he quaffed a strong potation.

—N. O. Bulletin.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S FIRST BILL.

[Chicago Tribune Adm.]

The first bill Senator Carpenter introduced into the Senate of the United States, after taking his seat six years ago, was the following; to enable members of Congress to "practice as attorneys" in the prosecution of any claims against the Government and Treasury of the United States:

41ST CONGRESS, 2D SESSION. } S 503.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
DEC. 8, 1869.

Mr. Carpenter asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed:

A BILL in relation to the rights of members of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That nothing in any act of Congress shall hereafter be construed to prevent any member of either House of Congress from practicing as an attorney, solicitor, or counsel in the prosecution or defense of any cause, claim or proceeding in any judicial court of the United States.

This monstrous bill never passed; but no part of the credit of its failure is due to Senator Carpenter, who was more successful afterwards with his salary-grabbing and press-gag bills. As his blowers and strikers are "swearing vengeance" against The Tribune, they are at liberty to add the publication of the Congressional Claim Agent bill to their list of reasons for desiring "vengeance."

FALSUS IN UNO.

Gov. McEnery has telegraphed to Washington, regarding the Crawford and Harris statement in Grant's message, substantially as follows: Crawford was a Republican, but an upright and able judge, not obnoxious to any one save of the criminal classes. Harris was a Democrat, elected with him (McEnery) in 1872. They were not killed for political reasons as circumstantial evidence show that a murderer, convicted in his court, but not yet sentenced, and who had sworn vengeance against both Crawford and Harris, broke jail the night before and with his friends waylaid them.—N. O. Bulletin.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT VS. GRANT'S BAYONETS.

SPEECH BY HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION—WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY BELONGS—MILITARY INTERFERENCE FORBIDDEN—THE RIGHTS OF LEGISLATURES—A CLEAR, SUBSTANTIAL AND TRUTHFUL STATEMENT.

At the immense indignation meeting of the people, irrespective of party, at Cincinnati on Saturday evening to protest against the violation of the Constitution and the laws by the Grant Administration, Hon. George H. Pendleton was introduced by the President as "a gentleman well known not only to the citizens of Cincinnati but also to the Nation." Long and continued applause greeted the announcement when Mr. Pendleton stepped forward and spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: There is order and quiet, and, in some sense, peace in New Orleans to-night. The interest there is intense, but it is not turbulent. I rejoice that it is so. This conduct is an evidence of wisdom and virtue, and good citizenship. Those men who addressed the meeting in New York, and promised that their fellow-citizens should not be goaded into conflict with Federal authority, but that they would rely upon the moral power of their sister States to restore free government in that section of the country, uttered no vain words. Stigmatized by the military commander who the day before had assumed command over them as banditti; abused by every Federal officer as cut-throats and assassins; treated as if free government in this country had no rights which Federal power was bound to respect; governed by a power which confessedly will fall the moment that Federal bayonets are taken away; they have, nevertheless, by rare magnanimity, by wonderful self-control, thrice armed their quarrel, which was already just. [Applause.] I am glad, as I said, that it is so for their sakes, because it is evidence of wisdom and virtue. I am glad that it is so for our sakes, because it gives no alloy to the sympathy that we can feel for their private wrongs, and puts no check upon the indignation and public sentiment for the unparalleled outrages upon public liberty. [Applause.] I am glad that it is so, for another reason. It shows that all over this country, even under the most trying circumstances, the people of the country have accepted everywhere the results of the war. It shows that everywhere they have accepted the Constitutional Amendments, and mean to abide by them. It shows that everywhere they have accepted the doctrine of civil and political rights of all citizens. It shows that after the wave of civil war has passed away all our people, everywhere, are coming back to the recognition of that peace and order which must be the concomitant of liberty, and without which there can be no good Government. [Applause.]

THE MAIN QUESTION.

What is it that brings us here to-night? Last week New Orleans, the Capital of the State of Louisiana, was surrounded by Federal troops; turbulence had been feared; outbreak had been thought to be dangerous, and under the authority of the Government and the President the troops of the United States were stationed all around the building that was used for the State house in New Orleans, and no man was permitted to pass through the cordon except those who had been elected, or those who were the contestants for the offices of the Legislature, or those who were furnished with a permit, either from the Federal commander or Governor of Louisiana. The House of Representatives was convened under the circumstances. A Speaker was elected *pro tempore*. A Clerk was elected. The permanent Speaker of the House was then duly elected by ballot, after the roll had been called and a quorum of the members had been found to be present. Committees were appointed, the Committee on Elections among others, and they, examining the credentials of seven of their numbers and examining the returns of the Returning Board, reported that seven men were in that hall without having been duly elected, and that seven others who were contestants were entitled to their seats, and thereupon that House, following all the precedents of legislative bodies, ousted those who had not been elected and put in their places those who in the judgment of that House had been elected members of it. [Applause.]

CHARGING THE RESPONSIBILITY HOME.

I think I have not misstated any facts connected with that transaction. I have heard a great deal about the majority and the minority in that body. I have heard a great deal about the order and propriety of that style of organization. I have heard a great deal of the honesty and wisdom and impartiality of the Returning Board. Gentlemen, I lay them all aside. I say that reduced to its last analysis, stripped of its verbiage, the Federal troops, at the request of the Governor of Louisiana, commanded by a Captain, under the command of a General, under the eye of the Lieutenant-General of the United States, with a list furnished him by the Governor of the State in his hand, did actually invade that Hall of Representatives and remove from it by force of arms seven men whom that House had declared to be elected. [Applause.]

Need I to this meeting say one word more? Sometimes it seems to me that we are so secure in our liberties, so accustomed to the ordinary forms of civil proceedings, that we overlook—we forget to appreciate their true value—those events happening every day, such which would have excited our liveliest interest if they had happened in other countries or other times. A military squad determining that election! A military officer determining whether or not the judgment of the House upon the qualification of its own members has been right! Why, gentlemen, suppose your own worthy Mayor, on some day when the City Council is to organize, should ask for a squad of soldiers from the Newport Barracks and take them to the City Building and eject seven men whom he thought ought not to be permitted to take their seats; the Governor of this State calling upon Federal troops to prevent the inaugural of the Lieutenant Governor, because, forsooth, he thought he had not been justly counted in. I sat myself in the House of Representatives on an occasion when a grave question of the power of the office arose and upon it depended in a great manner the whole organization, and it entered not into the mind of the wildest man who was there that military power should be invoked for the purpose of determing that question.

THE INVASION OF STATES BY FEDERAL TROOPS.

The Constitution of the United States says that the Congress of the United States shall protect the States from invasion, and upon the requisition of the Legislature, or, if the Legislature can not be convened, of the Governor, against domestic violence. In all other cases Federal authority in State affairs is forbidden. In all other cases military interference in State affairs by Federal authority is expressly forbidden. Was there domestic violence in Louisiana? Who can pretend it when it was only a question of the organization of the House? Was there a demand by the Legislature? Every body knows that no such demand was made, although both Houses were sitting in the Capital of the State. Was there a demand from the Governor even of the State to suppress domestic violence? Not at all; for all that the troops did was to take this list in their hands and to weed out the names from the members as they sat in their seats. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen, I would leave this question just here but that the President of the United States, in obedience to a call of the Senate, has sent to that body a message, in which, while he does not in any degree justify, defend or assert to be legal this action of his and his subordinate officers, he does, nevertheless, by his insinuation, and excuse and apology so palliate the offense as that it would seem he intended to take away from it in the public mind all that was worthy of public condemnation. What does he say? That the mode of electing the Speaker was not according to the law of Louisiana. Gentlemen who is to be judge of that, the House of Representatives or the President of the United States? [Applause.] He says that the men who were ejected by military power had not the proper certificates of the Returning Board. Gentlemen, who is the proper judge of that, the House itself or the military? "Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." That is the law of the Constitution of the United States. That is the law of the Constitution of the State of Ohio. That is the law of the State of Indiana, and Illinois, and Kentucky, and Louisiana too, and every other State in America. [Loud applause.] That is the law of the Parliament of England. That is the law of the Assembly in France. That is the law of the Reichstag in Germany. That is the law of the Italian Parliament. That is the necessary, the inherent, the inevitable law of every deliberative legislative body in the world. —[A voice, "What is the Indian law?"—laughter.]

But following this line of argument, the President indicates to us a sentence which I desire to read to you: "It is a certainty that there would have been no trouble if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner." [Laughter.] Who, pray, complains of these proceedings? Doubtless the people of Louisiana; doubtless the people of New Orleans; doubtless those who feel the heavy hand directly upon themselves. But who else complained? The people of Cincinnati and New York, and Boston and Baltimore, and Louisville and Philadelphia complain in their public meetings, [applause.] the people of the country complain through their Senators and Representatives and Legislatures and Governors and when they complain that their Constitution has been violated, that public liberty is imperiled, that the Government has taken the first step in that downward path which ends in the way of Republics; that the people of those States, are to be told that we must stop, with bated breath, until the House of Louisiana shall make an humble apology to President Grant, is a matter of serious moment.

THE ENTERING WEDGE.

As Judge Hoadly said, this is but a single act in a series of transactions. It stands conspicuous in its outrage, but isolated in its sequences; it is but one of the acts which are calculated, intended, performed in order to maintain a Government which was decreed by the order of a drunken Judge, which has been sustained every hour of its existence by Federal troops, which, when Federal troops were removed, fell instantly without a blow against it, without a blow struck in its behalf, in the midst of peace and order, execrated by all good men, and lamented by those who had fattened on its spoils. [Applause.] Then, gentlemen, there was not a cry that went up throughout the whole country of sorrow at its defection, except from those who held the purse-strings and their allies throughout the country, and who, like foul birds, filled the air with hoarse cries when they see the putrid corpse upon which they have fattened carried away.

A DENIAL ON BEHALF OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

I would rather not have spoken one word to-night in any partisan sense, but this is the first paper emanating from the Executive office of the President of the United States in which he has chosen to characterize by the name of a great party in the country all the elements, as he chooses to put them, of disorder and fraud and corruption within the limits of the Southern states. Take him at his word. I deny the accusations against the Democrats of the South or elsewhere. [Loud applause.] I deny that they are turbulent or disorderly, or disobedient to the law. [Renewed applause.] I say that the Democratic party of the whole country, here and elsewhere, have accepted the results of and appeal to arms, and mean faithfully and honestly to abide by them. I say that they have no countenance and no aid for any party or organization, or State or city, or man who means insidiously and corruptly to endeavor to prevent their fair and full execution. [Applause.] I say that they, more than all other men, knew that with peace and order and good government it allied liberty itself. Nor do I mean in what I have said to charge the army of the United States with complicity and the misconduct of those who have controlled it. These officers as a rule are intelligent, educated and conservative men and in their line of duty they are efficient instruments of civilization in cultivating the improved arts of war, and prepare us to meet a war with foreign nations, while the soldiers themselves are brave and modest, and seek only to do their duty, that by their oath and enlistment and the command of their officers is imposed upon them. The officers of the army should learn to preserve it on the one hand, and prevent it from becoming an instrument of despotism on the other. [Loud applause.]

THE TEACHINGS OF HISTORY.

History is filled with lessons for our instruction. It was the bloated and red-faced Scylla who said to the Roman Senators: "I pray you, gentlemen, be seated and be not disturbed; the noise that you hear in the streets is only my soldiers killing my enemies." When Charles sent to the House of Commons and demanded the five members who had signed the remonstrance all England burned with indignation, and the Monarch lost both his crown and head. [Applause.] Thirteen years afterward Cromwell marched into the House of Commons, and, excluding the members, he shut the door and put the keys in his pockets. Six years afterwards the son of that same King who had lost his life returned and the most corrupt Government was established upon the ruins of the Protectorate. In 1799, Napoleon dispersed the Council of the Ancients and in three years established the Empire. In 1851 the last Napoleon seized in the dead of night the Deputies that they might not take their seats on the next morning, and before twelve months he was proclaimed the Emperor of the French. Philip of Macedon, when he had suppressed the insurrection in Phosis, made such good use of his soldiers there that in a few years not a vestige of Grecian liberty was left, having lost it because they loved their ease. William the Silent, in his little Dutch Republic, combated for twenty-five years all the terrors of the Spanish monarch, and at the end of his heroic life, when gasping under the attacks of the assassin, he left to his countrymen these words: "The surest bulwark of liberty in a free State is distrust." Men of Cincinnati, see to it that we shall not have lost our liberties before the first Centennial of the foundation of our Government, either because we love our ease, or because we failed to show our distrust. [Applause.]

CONSIDERING that it is enough of an organ to support the Louisiana infamy, the Cincinnati Gazette ought to be able to bear up under Chandler; but it is not, for it thus protests: "If the Michigan Republicans want to give the Republican party a big boost, they will defeat Chandler. He has been in the Senate altogether too long for the good of either his country or party. With Butler out of the way in the House, and Chandler out of the Senate the party would enter the race for the next Presidential election with a good deal less weight than it is now carrying."

HARRISBURG.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP

Wallace Gets Through Easily.

The Vote---Wallace, 125; Allison, 116.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG Jan. 18, 1875.

THE SENATE.

This body met this evening at seven o'clock, and was opened with prayer.

BILLS PASSED.

An act relating to the magisterial courts of Philadelphia, was passed.

Also, a joint resolution providing for the increase of legislative officers.

Also, an act repealing the tax on coal used in the manufacture of coke.

A number of bills were introduced after which the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at seven o'clock this evening.

Mr. SPICER offered a resolution to adjourn out of respect to the memory of Wm H. Fagan, a Democratic member from Philadelphia, who died this morning.

The SPEAKER appointed a committee of seven to take proper action in regard to his death and burial. Adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the State Agricultural Society meets here on Tuesday and Wednesday. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT—WALLACE'S ELECTION CERTAIN.

The Senatorial election which takes place on Tuesday at three o'clock, excites considerable earnest talk. Mr. Buckalew is still in hopes of getting enough of members to vote for an independent candidate to throw the election over, but Wallace's friends declare it cannot be done. A large delegation came down the Northern Central Railroad clamoring for the caucus nominee. A large delegation from Philadelphia will be here in the morning.

The Republican caucus meets in the morning at nine o'clock. Hon. John Allison will receive the nomination.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 19, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at the usual hour.

LIBEL.

Mr. ERMENTROUT presented in place a bill amendatory of the law of libel. The bill provides that on the trial of an indictment for writing or publishing, the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence, and if the jury shall find that the same was written or published for good motives or for justifiable ends, or the matter so charged was true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendant or defendants.

Also, a bill to enable a sheriff to substitute a new wheel for an old one when unfit for use.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mr. RUTAN offered a bill regulating the rights of property under contract of marriage changing the intestate laws. The bill provides that both husband and wife shall have the privilege to purchase or sell or convey real estate and every kind of property whatever, without the participation of the other, and changing the intestate fund. The bill explains the purpose of the bill pretty fully.

The first section provides that any contract of marriage, "whether now existing or hereafter to be entered into," shall have no effect upon the rights of property, and either party, without the participation or interference of the other, shall have the right to purchase or sell real estate and every kind of property as fully as if sole and unmarried.

The second session requires that conveyances of property from either husband or wife to the other, shall be by deed duly executed, and may be with or without valuable consideration; but where the consideration is not reasonable such deeds shall be void as against creditors of the grantor at the time of the conveyance.

Section third provides that upon the death of the husband or wife, whether testate or intestate, the survivor may take one-third of the personal estate of the decedent absolutely and one-third of the real estate for life. When the decedent shall have left no surviving lineal descendents, then the surviving wife or husband shall take one half of the personal estate absolutely and one-half of the real estate for life.

ACTS VOTED DOWN.

The act to secure the rights of married women was disagreed to.

Also, the act repealing an act to regulate the election of school directors in sub-districts in the City of Pittsburgh.

Also, the bill allowing defendants in criminal cases to testify.

The Governor appointed as Notaries Public Josiah Cohen of Pittsburgh, Frederick W. Hays of Oil City, both of whom were confirmed.

The bill for the improvement of the harbor of Erie was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LATTA SWORN IN.

At twelve o'clock the committee appointed to call on Lieutenant Governor Latta, and escort him to the chair, entered the Senate Chamber with that official. The committee consisted of Messrs. Playford, Warfel, Davis, Rutan and Shimer.

The Lieutenant Governor was qualified by Hon. John J. Pearson, after which he was conducted to the chair by Mr. Cutler, President pro tem., and made the following address:

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

Senators: I would not be expressing the feelings of my heart if I failed to acknowledge my grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the people of the Commonwealth in choosing me to fill the office, the duties of which I am about to assume. Words of promise are easily spoken, and I shall only pledge myself to perform my sworn duty, to endeavor to discharge the trust reposed in me, so that no citizen of the Commonwealth may have cause to regret my election.

In assuming the functions of the office as President of this honorable body, I ask the indulgence of Senators for any short comings on my part, and their aid and counsel in all matters pertaining to the government of the Senate.

Though it is not my duty or privilege to recommend to your consideration measures of legislation, I may be pardoned for referring to a few matters of interest to the people of the State.

THE CENTENNIAL.

In a year and a half from now the hundredth anniversary of American independence will be celebrated. Every citizen should feel a patriotic pride in using his best efforts to secure a successful celebration. By proper efforts the exposition can be made the greatest that civilization ever produced. Let these efforts be made, so that the nations of the world may see the progress made by the people of this country. Before that great event in our nation's life is reached, however, concord and harmony, peace and happiness should extend their divine influences over the people of every State in the Union. With a Union restored in feeling and in interest, the "rolls of right eternal" declaring the "sacred rights of man" will brighten with age, and inspire a warmer devotion to free government, than when displayed from Independence Hall, on July 4th, 1776.

In anticipation of this coming display of the genius of free institutions, care should be taken that the laborers of the country receive that consideration which their merits deserve. In times of national danger their strong arms and brave hearts are always depended upon. In all our wars they have filled our armies and fought as freemen alone could fight. For their devotion in times of war and danger there should be secured to them the most ample enjoyment of all the rights and privileges when the triumphs of peace are being achieved, and when such celebrations are being held. In State and in nation their interests ought to be so guarded and protected as to assure them equality of right and privilege before the law with all other classes.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

Pennsylvania has rich and fertile valleys of farming land, vast forests of valuable timber, immeasurable fields of coal, mountains of iron, inexhaustible deposits of petroleum and great manufacturing establishments, all of which need the care of wise legislation. But, with all her great resources of wealth and prosperity, Pennsylvania has never forgotten her proud position as the Keystone of the political arch, and has always been true to the Union, to liberty and to free government.

THE LOUISIANA INFAMY.

Though her proud head is almost motionless and her tongue partly silent in regard to the wrongs and injustice done to the freemen of a sister State by bold, bad men, who are supported in their usurpations by the military power of the Federal government, yet her great heart is true, and sends to Heaven the prayers of nearly four millions of her children that the rights and liberties of the people of that oppressed Commonwealth may soon be restored. A little more patience, a little more endurance of wrong and violence by those on whom the affliction falls, and the nation's soul will awaken and its heart respond to the calls of justice. The betrayers of trusts, the violators of constitutions, the destroyers of Legislatures, and the enemies of free institutions will soon be retired from their scenes of action in utter dishonor. The rights and interests of all sections of the country and of all classes of citizens should be alike respected. Uniformity of laws is important, but equally important is uniformity in executing them. Though nearly ten years have come and gone since the angel of peace spread its wings over the land and proclaimed the end of strife, yet no fruits of peace have been suffered to ripen in some portions of the Republic. The waves of passion and prejudice, of wrong and violence, still flow and ebb across the land, disturbing the "married calm of States," and preventing the growth of the material interests of the people.

It is to be hoped that ere the sun lightens up the day which will mark the hundredth anniversary of our nation's independence, the sun of liberty may shine in all his glory over all the States restored in all their rights under the Constitution, and that every American citizen shall, as such have his rights respected.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Auditor General, transmitting his annual report on free banking.

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill relative to the election of municipal officers, reported the same as committed.

A bill was presented to punish persons buying scrap iron, brass, etc. from minors and irresponsible persons.

Also, one to protect labor and the common interests of the Commonwealth.

The Philadelphia magistrates' bill from the Senate, was referred to the Philadelphia delegation.

Adjourned.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

The Senate met at three o'clock to ballot for a United States Senator, agreeably to the provision of an act of Congress of the United States, entitled an act to regulate the times and manner for holding elections for Senators in Congress, approved July 25th, 1866, and of an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled an act to define the time and regulate the manner of electing officers to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, approved January 11th, 1867.

The Senate proceeded by a viva voce vote to name one person for United States Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy which will occur in that body by the expiration of the term of John Scott, on the 4th of March next.

THE VOTE IN THE SENATE.

The result of the balloting was that John Allison received twenty-nine votes and William A. Wallace eighteen. Alexander, Republican, was paired with Wallace. Mr. Rowland was absent.

Adjourned.

THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

The House met at three o'clock when it proceeded to ballot for United States Senator with the following result: William A. Wallace, 107; John Allison, 88.

This result leaves Wallace 8 on joint ballot. Mr. Knight, Republican, of Bucks was absent on account of illness.

The House then adjourned.

To-morrow at twelve o'clock, both branches of the Legislature will meet in joint committee, to decide the important question as to who will represent the State in the United States Senate.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senatorial caucus met in the Library at nine o'clock. One hundred and sixteen were present. Mr. Cutler was selected as Chairman, and Messrs. Errett and Smuil chosen Secretaries.

The first ballot stood as follows: Senator Scott, 29; Allison, 27; Brewster, 20; Strang, 11; Dimmick, 8; Pollock, 5; Dickey, 6; Callis, 5; Coleman, 3; Kelly, 2; total 116 59 being necessary for a choice, it was declared that there was no nomination when a second ballot was taken which resulted as follows:

Scott, 27; Allison, 66; Strang, 10; Brewster, 7; Dimmick, 6. Of the Allegheny delegation, Messrs Anderson and Newmyer voted for Allison; and Messrs. McNeil, Long, Graham and Christy for Scott. The nomination was made unanimous and gave universal satisfaction. The caucus then adjourned.

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. PAYNE—Act to secure to children the benefit of Elementary Education.

MUNICIPAL TERMS.

By Mr. WOOD—Act fixing the first Monday of March as the beginning of the terms of City, ward borough and township officers.

By Mr. NEWMYER—Act relating to bills in Criminal cases taken by Mayors, Aldermen or Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. RUTAN—Act to extend the time for the completion of railroads authorized by railroad or railway Corporations of the State under any General or special law.

The Bill to permit defendants to testify in Criminal cases which had been negatived was reconsidered and its consideration postponed for the present.

PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATIONS.

The supplement to the act authorizing the formation of partnership associations passed finally.

BILLS PASSED FIRST READING

The following bills passed first reading:

Act to authorize the entry of compulsory non-suits.

Act to repeal an act extending the Penn township road law in the county of Allegheny to Indiana and Wilkins townships in said county so far as said act relates to said township of Indiana.

At this stage of proceedings, the hour of 12 arrived when the Senate repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives to ballot for United States Senator.

When the joint session adjourned, the Senators returned when Mr. Heilman, teller on the part of the Senate reported on the election of United States Senator.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. WISE offered a bill for the protection of the business interests of the Commonwealth by preventing unjust seizures of property by United States officers.

Mr. HOFFER a bill to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes.

The joint session was now held to elect a U. S. Senator, after which the House reassembled and continued its session.

Mr. FAUNCE, teller on the part of the House announced the result of the ballot in the joint Convention.

Mr. CHRISTY moved that when the House adjourns, it be to meet at three o'clock this afternoon. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The SPEAKER announced that he was unable to publish standing Committees this afternoon, but that he would do so on Thursday.

NEWMYER'S JUDICIARY BILL.

Mr. CHRISTY (Allegheny) placed Mr. Newmyer's Senate bill, No. 11, on first reading, and moved its reference to a special committee. The motion was agreed to and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Christy, Parker, Gunster, Reighard and Wolfe.

The Committee reported it without amendments, and it was read by its title—An act relating to the return of writs and other process in Courts which are abolished or changed by the provisions of the Constitution.

Three hundred copies of the Philadelphia Police Magistrates' bill were ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

JOINT CONVENTION—HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE ELECTED.

The members of the Senate and House met at noon in joint session in the hall of the House, and proceeded to vote for United States Senator.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace received 125 and John Allison 116 votes, making Wallace's majority nine, when he was declared United States Senator elect for six years, from the fourth of March next.

The ballot stood thus: Senate—Allison, 29; Wallace, 19. House—Wallace, 106; Allison, 87. Mr. Alexander paired with Mr. Wallace and Mr. Miner paired with Gorman. The result having been announced, a certificate of Mr. Wallace's election was signed by members of the Senate, who then retired.

The Allegheny county Democrats voted solid for Wallace. Senator Rowland and other dissenting Democrats also voted for him.

POLITICAL.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, January 19.—In the Senate to-day, Hannibal Hamlin received 27 votes for United States Senator, and John C. Talbot 3. In the House, Hamlin received 84 and Talbot 49 votes.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, January 19.—The General Assembly had two ballots to-day for United States Senator, without any result.

OHIO NEWS.

OHIO Knights of Pythias number fifty thousand.

THERE are 1,701 dogs in Knox county, which are valued at $5,010.

MR. and Mrs. George W. Baker of Marion celebrated their golden wedding on the 6th inst.

A TREE fell upon Mr. Stephen Jones while he was filling timber near Clarington one day recently and killed him instantly.

ALL of the young men and boys in the Cadiz high school are total abstainers from the use of tobacco. This is commendable.

THE seminary, at Mt. Pleasant, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire was caused by an incendiary. Loss $10,000. No insurance.

THE young sports of Harrison township, Knox county have formed two parties for killing rats; the party killling the smallest number to set up the oysters.

WEDNESDAY last, a boy three years old, son of John Griffith, of Youngstown, fell into a pan of hot water, and was so badly scalded that he died, after lingering several hours in great agony.

MR. STEPHEN MOXLEY, an old and respected citizen of Liberty township, Knox county died on Saturday evening; January 9th, in the 79th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Maryland, but has resided in Knox county for forty-one years past.

MRS. RACHEL STEEL aged 98 years died recently at her home in Washington township, Harrison county, where she has resided for 57 years. In her 87th year she was converted by the Campbellites after she had been a member of the M. E. Church for over 60 years. Her husband was in the war of 1812; and she was receiving a pension in consequence of such service.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. MORRILL stated that the bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, appropriates $18,422,442. The amendment recommended by the Senate Committee made the total amount $18,791,954, making an increase of $369,512 over the House bill.

The Committee proposed an amendment authorizing the organization of a Bureau of Commerce and Statistics, to be attached to the Treasury Department, and authorizing the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Chief of said Bureau, whose duty it shall be to gather, collate, and annually report to Congress statistics and facts relating to commerce with foreign nations and among several States, the railroad systems of this and other countries, the construction and operation of railroads, the actual cost of such construction and operation of railroads, actual cost of transporting freights and passengers on railroads and on canals, rivers and other navigable waters of United States, charges imposed for such transportation of freight and passengers and the tonnage transported, the salary of said Commissioner to be $3,500 per annum. The amendment further provides that the present Bureau of Statistics shall be transferred to and made a part of a Bureau of Commerce and Statistics. Also, that the duties now devolving upon the Register of the Treasury, in relation to attesting marine documents and issuing the same to Collectors and other officers of customs, the preparing of annual statements of tonnage, &c., shall be transferred to said bureau, and appropriates $60,440 for expenses of bureau.

A sharp discussion ensued, during which the question of the expediency of creating a new government bureau was debated at length. An amendment proposed by the committee increasing the appropriation for dies, paper and stamps for internal revenue, purposes from $450,000 to $500,000, was agreed to.

Pending discussion on the amendment to organize a Bureau of Commerce, Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. STORM introduced a resolution of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives relating to military interference with the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, rules were suspended and the bill passed by a vote of 164 to 76, appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the King of the Hawaiian Island to the United States.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business of the District of Columbia.

A long discussion took place on the bill to relieve from taxation the charitable institution endowed by Mr. Corcoran and known as the Louisia Home for Indigent Old Ladies of the District of Columbia. It was finally passed and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Boutwell to strike out the first part of the amendment proposed by the committee, which provided for the organization of a bureau of commerce and statistics, and it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 21; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Cooper, Crogin, Dennis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry (Conn), Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwait, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill (Vt.), Schurz, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson and Washburn—29.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Clayton, Davis, Dorsey, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Sargent, Tipton, Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright—21.

The question then being upon the second part of the amendment proposed by the Committee to continue the present Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Windom opposed its adoption, and said if the country could not have a Bureau of Commerce of Statistics he did not want any statistical bureau. It was an expensive thing and covered but a very small part of the ground which ought to be covered.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved the following amendment: And it shall be the duty of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to gather, collate, and annually report to the Secretary of the Treasury, for transmission to Congress, statistics and facts relating to commerce with foreign nations and among several States; the railroad systems of this and other countries; construction and operation of railroads; actual cost of such construction and operation of railroads; actual cost of transporting freights and passengers on railroads and canals, rivers and other navigable waters of the United States; the charges imposed for such transportation of freight and passengers; and tonnage transported. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) moved an amendment appropriating $20,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the bureau to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. THURMAN said the country had plenty statistics now—statistics as to railroads, labor and diseases from cerebro-spinal meningitis down to the itch. He did not see the use of having any more figures to be piled up and never looked at by anybody.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM moved that the reports of the Statistical Bureau be published quarterly instead of monthly as heretofore. Agreed to.

The question then being on agreeing to the amendment as amended it was agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs recommended that the Senate non-concur in the amendments of the House to the bill approving the action of the Secretary of War under the act of July 15, 1870, in relation to the mustering out of officers, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed thereon. The motion was agreed to and the Vice President appointed Messrs. Logan, Wadleigh and Ransom as members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. E. R. HOAR offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the privileges of the House have been violated by the arrest and detention of Whitelaw Reid at the suit of Alexander R. Shepherd while Reid was within the District of Columbia under a subpœna from Committee of the House.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.,) opposed the resolution and Messrs. Hoar, Kelley and Dawes advocated it.

Mr. BUTLER moved to lay the resolution on the table: negatived—yeas, 45; nays, 102.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas, 187; nays, 44, and the Speaker appointed as a sub-committee, Messrs. E. R. Hoar, Hale (N. Y.), Orth, Clymer and Sayler.

ANOTHER RECUSANT WITNESS.

Mr. DAWES then brought before the House the refusal of a witness to answer a question put him before the Committee on Ways and Means in the Pacific Mail investigation. The witness was Charles A. Wetmore, correspondent of the Alta California and other California newspapers. He had mentioned in his dispatches that there were strange rumors about Beck's connection with the subsidy. On his examination he alluded to the rumor as being one about the tracing of a check from Mr. Fant, a banker, to Mr. Beck, but he refused to give the name of the party who mentioned it to him. Therefore, the matter was brought before the House. After an indignant speech from Mr. Beck the resolution was adopted ordering the witness to be produced at the bar of the House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Poland in the chair), on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Without disposing of the question, the committee rose and the Sergeant-at-Arms presented at the bar of the House the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, Charles C. Wetmore, who had refused to answer the question as to who had mentioned to him the name of Beck in connection with the check said to have been traced to him.

The witness, having been asked by the Speaker whether he was prepared to answer the question, replied that he was not, and asked time until to-morrow to determine whether he could rightfully do so without a breach of confidence.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution declaring the withness in contempt of the House.

Mr. HOUGHTON advocated the granting of the time asked by the witness, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the matter until to-morrow.

Mr. COBB moved to adjourn, which would have the same effect on the witness. The motion was carried, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON Jan. 20, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the memorial of the Conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature, giving their view of the disturbances attending the organization of the Legislature. Ordered to be printed and referred.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill to protect each State against invasion and for other purposes. Referred.

The bill provides that whosoever shall invade any State for the purpose of violating the laws of said State or of the United States or for the purpose of interfering in any manner with the execution of said laws, or whosoever shall willfully and corruptly conspire, combine and conederate with any other person for any of the purpose above indicated shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony and be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years. The United States District and Circuit Courts are to have jurisdiction of these offenses. District Attorneys, United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals, United States Commissioners, and all other officers, who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, are by this bill especially required to institute proceedings against all persons who may violate the foregoing provisions and arrest them to be imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before the proper court. The United States Commissioners are empowered, within their respective districts, to appoint suitable persons to execute warrants or other lawful process issued by them, and all persons or officers authorized by this bill to execute warrants, etc., as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid bystanders, or posse comitatus, or such portions of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Mr. THURMAN presented a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature condemning the expulsion of officers and members of the Louisiana Legislature by military power. Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had also received a copy of resolutions together with a copy of protest signed by Republican members of the House and entered upon the journal of that body. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was resumed.

After a number of unimportant amendments had been agreed to, the bill was reported to the Senate and all amendments made in the Committee of the Whole except one in regard to the second section providing that the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Iowa shall be held at times and places now provided by law for holding United States District Court.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the section be stricken out as recommended by the Committee. Agreed to. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Mr. DAVIS (West Virginia) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Agreed to.

The bill was read the third time and passed as it came from the House of Representatives.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL ADOPTED.

Mr. Morrill (Maine) moved to take up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the proposed amendment to the Constitution submitted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

The proposed amendment was then read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled—two-thirds of each house concurring therein—that the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, to wit:

Article I.—The President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people in the manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress to be composed of contiguous territory, and to be nearly equal in population as may be, and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district which shall be counted one Presidential vote.

II.—The person having the highest number of votes for President in the State shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large.

III.—The person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

IV.—If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one Presidential vote from the State at large, and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, no Presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more persons than one shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number in any district, no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

V.—The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice President.

VI.—Congress shall have power to provide for the holding and conducting of the election of President and Vice President, and to establish tribunals for the decison of such elections as may be contested.

VII.—The States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter the same.

After it was read, Mr. Morton yielded to Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, for a motion for an executive session.

Mr. WEST presented a memorial of the General Assembly of Louisiana, in regard to the recent disturbances in that State. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from Richard B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, stating he was now ready to answer questions asked and to purge himself of his alleged contempt; the letter also stated he has been suffering from malarial fever, and that unless he is soon released his testimony would be lost forever. A resolution was adopted rescinding so much of the resolution of January 6th, as required the Sergeant-at-arms to keep Irwin in the district jail.

Mr. COX presented a petition of the importers and dealers in foreign wines protesting against an increase of tax on low grades of wines to forty cents per gallon, as exorbitant and unjust and as restricting importation of these wines and thereby lessening the revenue receipts and working great injury to a large majority of the trade.

INQUIRY INTO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. O'BRIEN asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to state by what authority the Courts and officers of Mississippi at Vicksburg have been interfered with by the military.

Mr. LYNCH objected to the resolution in that shape.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill (Poland in the chair.)

The bill having been completed in the Committee was reported to the House, where it was rejected—Yeas, 111; nays, 120.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS

in the Pacific Mail investigation, Charles A. Wetmore, was again brought before the House and asked by the Speaker whether he was now prepared to answer the questions propounded to him.

He replied that he could not answer the question unless it was modified.

Coming to the question as to who had mentioned the rumor of Beck's connection with a check, he said that his idea to-day was that the person was a friend whose confidence he ought not to violate. He had been considering the matter since he was before the committee, and had been surprised to find that he had not fixed the right rumor on the right man. He could not now give the name of any party to whom he could trace the rumor, but he thought Beck would assist him in finding out who the guilty parties were. He hoped Beck and all the honest men might be found innocent in the maelstrom of overwhelming charges so that the goats might be selected from the sheep, and also that the sheep might be selected from among themselves by a Darwinian process of investigation—then they would all grow purer and purer until they became angels of virtue. He declared he was ready though not willing to go to jail, but he hoped and expected that the House would be satisfied with his statement.

Mr. DAWES moved the ordinary resolution that Charles A. Wetmore be considered in contempt of the House.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) moved, as a substitute, that Charles A. Wetmore, having under guise and pretense of ar swering to the charge of contempt been guilty of a serious, gross and wanton insult to the House, in the presence of the House be adjudged in contempt therefor, and committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to be detained in the common jail of the District until the further order of the House.

The substitute was adopted and the witness was removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms and subsequently conducted to jail.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Result of Elections for United States Senators.

DOVER, Del., January 20.—Thomas F. Bayard has been elected United States Senator.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 20.—Both Houses in joint convention to-day elected Francis Kernan United States Senator, to succeed Reuben C. Fenton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, January 20.—Henry L. Dawes was elected United States Senator by the Legislature on joint ballot to-day. The vote was as follows: Dawes, 140; C. F. Adams, 98; Abbott, 10; H. L. Pierce, 1; G. R. Hoar, 9; N. P. Banks, 1; C. Devens, Jr., 10; whole number of votes, 269; necessary to a choice, 135.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, January 20.—Balloting for United States Senator was resumed to-day. The first ballot resulted as follows: Thayer 18; Dundy, 14; Paddock, 8; Mason, 5; scattering, 5. Second ballot—Thayer, 17; Dundy, 14; Paddock, 8; scattering, 10. Third ballot—Thayer, 14; Dundy, 15; Paddock, 9. The Convention adjourned until noon to-morrow. The falling off for Thayer creates a profound sensation. It is probable the Republicans will now go into a caucus, which they have hitherto refused to do, and bring out a new man. The excitement at Lincoln is intense.

It is stated on good authority that Gen. Thayer has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest, and that Judge Dundy will be elected to-morrow.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, January 20.—The two Houses met in convention at twelve o'clock, and proceeded to ballot for United States Senator at once after comparing yesterday's vote. The first baasllotwas follows: Johnson, 30; Stevens, 16; Brown, 15; Bate, 13; Savage, 10; Ewing, 7; Quarle, 7; Kennedy, 1. The next five ballots were about the same. On the seventh ballot Johnson received 31 votes; Stevens, 17; Brown, 16; Bate, 15; Savage, 7; Ewing, 6; Quarle, 6; Paine, 1; the Convention, after the seventh ballot adjourned until noon to-morrow.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, January 20.—The Legislature, in joint convention to-day, voted as follows: Ramsey, 61; Donnelly, 51; Davis, 24; scattering, 10. In this vote Ramsey gained one, Donnelly lost two, Davis held his own Mr. Merz a Democratic representative from Stearns county changed from Donnelly to Ramsey.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 20.—The joint convention of the General Assembly to-day elected Hon. Jas. E. McDonald United States Senator by ten majority. The vote stood: McDonald, 78; Pratt, 34; Buchanan, 13; Holman, 3; Thompson, 2; Curry, 2. There were four absentees.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, January 21.—The result of the Democratic caucus last night, and the subsequent conference with anti-Chandler men, is kept entirely secret. It is thought the Democrats, after uniting on some candidate of their own, if unable to elect, will unite with the anti-Chandler men on some such man as Judge Christiancy or Cooley. The anti-Chandler men stand firm. Chandler's friends say they are confident of ultimate success.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, January 21.—The Democratic caucus to-night nominated ex-Governor Randolph for United States Senator.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—The session of the Legislature to-day declared Gen. F. M. Cockerell elected United States for six years from March 4.

WHEN WILL IT END?

More Federal Interferenace With State Rights.

VICKSBURG, January 18.—Maj. Gen. E. Head, with a squad of Federal troops, with fixed bayonets, acting, it is stated, under orders from General Emory, to-day entered the Sheriff's office here, and forcibly ejected the Sheriff. A. J. Flanagan, who was in possession by virtue of the recent election, about the validity of which there is a constitutional question. His right to the office had not, however, been questioned by any legal proceeding. The military appear to have acted upon army orders alone.

THE COURT SUSTAINS THE ACTION OF THE MILITARY.

Maj. Head reported his action to Chancellor Hill, who was holding court in an adjacent room by whom the action of the military was countinanced and seemingly approved. Sheriff Flanagan also reported the facts to Chancellor Hill, and appealed to the Court to protect him in the discharge of his duties, but was refused.

The Chancellor appointed W. H. McGhee, Sheriff pro tem, and he was placed in possession of the office by the military. McGhee is a white Republican and was a deputy under Sheriff Crosby. Chancellor Hill, upon the opening of Court two weeks ago adjourned it until to-day in order to determine what course he would take in reference to the Sheriffalty.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR PROTEST.

The members of the Bar present protested against the Court allowing and apparently approving military interference with offices as a violation of all law and the destruction of civil government.

LOUISIANA.

ANOTHER INFLAMMATORY DISPATCH FROM PHIL—THE BANDITTI DOES NOT TAKE LESSONS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The following dispatch has been received here from New Orleans:

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

A report has just been received from Maj. Merrill, at Shreveport, which is too long for telegraphic transmission, but will be sent by mail. Following is an epitome almost in Maj. Merrell's own words Threats were made before the election to drive from the community all that voted the radical ticket are being carried out. Combinations among the whites are forming and recruiting by every form of pressure, by which all negroes who voted the Radical ticket are to be refused work or leases. All the whites not belonging to the combination are to be ostracised. Already more than five hundred families, including at least two thousand people of all ages and sexes are wanderers, without means to go elsewhere, and powerless to find other homes where they are, and on the verge of starvation in widwinter. Theft and other crimes may result, and it is feared that the better feeling naturally resulting from the sense of injustice received, may run into one of revenge. These homeless people will gradually drive together, and the white people are not slow, as the past has shown, to set afloat inflammatory rumors of intentions of organized violence on the part of the negro, and where the revolver and mob law are the common resort in such cases, as they unusually have been here, disorders, more or less extensive, are sure to result if some prevention is not found for such a state of things.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—The Patrons of Husbandry of Louisiana and Mississippi have issued an address to the order throughout the United States endorsing the report of the Sub-Committee of Congress. The address concludes as follows: "Believe us, this report, made by gentlemen of the North and intelligent Congressmen of both political parties tells the truth. We refer it to you, and trust every Patron to whom this appeal may come may give it an attentive reading."

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST SHERIDAN.

Mr. J. N. Vaugh, through his attorney, Judge John A. Campbell, has filed a petition in the Sixth District Court, claiming $100,000 damages from Sheridan, Emory, De Trobriand and H. J. Campbell, who on the 4th of January did unlawful, violently and forcibly make an assault on the petitioner, and ejected and thrust him from the House of Representatives, where he claimed a seat. Interrogatories of fact are propounded to defendants.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MR. CHRISTIAN BLOSS of Lynn township, Lehigh county, has shot three catamounts this season.

A PARTY of hunters killed sixteen deer this season. One deer weighed two hundred and twenty-five pounds.

THE Northumberland car works were recently sold by the sheriff for $11,009 They cost about $40,000.

WHILE Thomas Hull of Nelsonville, was out hunting on Wednesday, his revolver, a large navy, fell from his inside pocket and one chamber discharged, the ball taking effect in his heart, killing him instantly.

A ONE-YEAR old child of Mr. Morris, who lives at Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, was carefully put in bed on Wednesday night. In the morning the parents were horrified to find that it was dead, not having shown any signs of sickness.

SAYS a Greensburg correspondent: Mrs. Catharine Castermiller, who lives near Greensburg, celebrated her 112th birthday on November 1st inst. She has lived in the same house for sixty years, having moved there from Canbery. She was married to Andrew Castermiller in the year 1800, and her husband died February 19, 1832, leaving her a widow with two children, a son and a daughter. Both the husband and wife had worked at weaving cloth. Mrs. Castermiller was left an orphan at an early age. Her father was killed in the war of the Revolution, and hearing of his death, the mother died within a few days of grief.

MORE LIGHT BREAKING.

Report of the Congressional Sub-Committee.

Numerous Illegal Acts Committed by the Returning Board.

Conservatives Have a Clear Majority in the House.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The sub committee appointed to visit New Orleans for the purpose of investigation has reported to the general committee. After giving a full account of the action of the Returning Board, the committee report that they are constrained to say the action of the Board in rejecting returns in the parish of Rapides and giving seats for that parish to Republican candidates was arbitrary, unfair and without warrant of law.

If the committee were to go behind the papers before the Board and consider the alleged charge of intimidation on proofs before the committee their finding would necessarily be the same.

Rapides parish was taken as a sample parish of intimidation, many witnesses from which, of both parties, show beyond question that there was a free, full, fair and peaceable election and registration There was no evidence of any intimidation of voters practised on the day of election, although it was asserted that the intimidation of colored men before the election had been affected by threats of refusal to employ them or to discharge them if they voted the Republican ticket. No evidence either of discharge or of refusal to employ was produced. Certain witnesses themselves, every one office holders, testified generally to such action, but hardly any one was able to specify a single instance on which he heard any employer so threaten or discharge any voter or know of any employee being so threatened or discharged. Not one single colored man throughout the entire parish was produced to testify either to such threat or to the execution of such purpose whether before or after the election.

THE BOARD COMMITS MANY ILLEGAL ACTS.

The committee allude to numerous illegal acts of the Returning Board and says: Again we are constrained to say that the action of the Returning Board on the whole, was arbitrary, unjust, and in our opinion illegal, and that this arbitrary, unjust and illegal action alone prevented the return by the board of a majority of Conservative members to the Lower House.

The committee confined their investigation to two parishes and find that no general intimidation of Republican voters was established. No colored man was produced who had been threatened or assaulted by any Conservative because of political opinion or discharged from employment or refused employment. Of all those who testified to intimidation there was hardly any one who of his own knowledge could specify a reliable instance of such acts and of the white men who were produced to testify generally on such subjects very nearly all, if not every single one was a holder of office. No witnesses, we believe, succeeded in naming in any parish

FIVE REPUBLICANS WHO SUPPORTED THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT

who were not themselves office-holders or related to the office-holders or those having official employment. On the other hand, applications to the United States Commissioners in various parishes not only for alleged crimes, but because of alleged threats of decharge and non-employment or other interference with political preference were frequent. Upon these applications warrants were often issued and white citizens arrested and bound over for trial. In many localities Federal troops were detained for service under marshals and deputy marshals and not only made many arrest immediately before the election, but reports are that they were coming to particular neighborhoods about the time of the election for the purpose of making such arrests which served, as the Conservatives claimed, to intimidate and sometimes even to produce a stampede among white voters. How differently the two parties look upon the same fact will appear from the testimony of Mr. Riddle. He was United States Commissioner in the parish of Iberia. Shortly before the election, upon application of colored persons, he issued a large number of warrants. He considered it his duty, upon the arrest of the persons charged to require bail from sureties who possessed landed estates within the parish certified by the Assessor of the parish to be of sufficient value, and of which the title was approved by the Register of Deeds. This rule necessarily produced delay in procuring bail for persons arrested, and he was waited on in one case by a

PROCESSION OF CITIZENS

who offered him a bond signed by every man in the procession. This he regarded as in derision of his proceedings, and refused to receive the bond. He was called as a witness to prove that any intimidation existed in that parish. He had himself no knowledge of any act of the kind except this procession which he thought was calculated to intimidate colored voters. He had no idea that arrests made under his warrants and proceedings under them had any effect in interfering with Conservative voters. On the other hand the Conservatives in that neighborhood thought about this just the reverse. Indeed, the reports of military officers in command of forces of the United States in the country, though generally indicating the condition of quiet and order take sometimes an entirely different view of the situation.

NEGRO CONSERVATIVES INTIMIDATED.

On the other hand it was in evidence that the blacks who sought to act with the Conservative party were on their part sometimes exposed to enmity and abuse. In the interior one colored man was shot for making a Conservative speech, and in New Orleans it appeared from the testimony that the colored men who sought to co-operate with Conservatives were subject to so much abuse from the police and otherwise that an association of lawyers volunteered to protect them, but with little effect.

The Committee give an account of the general condition of affairs in the State. The conviction among the whites that the Kellogg government was a usurpation; the general want of confidence in the State and local officials; heavy decline in State securities, and exorbitant taxation; the reduction of wages; non-fulfilment of personal or political pledges; malfeasance of home and local officials; disputes among leading colored persons; loss or embezzlement in some cases of school funds, and failure of the Freedman's Bank, all combined to divide the views of the colored voters during the late campaign. An effort was accordingly made by the Conservatives to acquire a part of the negro vote. With that view, it was sought in many quarters to propitiate them. Frequent arrests by United States marshals for intimidation or threats of non-employment, and the apprehension that was felt that the Returning Board would count out their men if an excuse for such a course were offered, all combined, especially after the 14th of September, to put the Conservatives on their good behavior and the result was that in November, 1874, the people of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable and full registration and election in which

A CLEAR CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY

was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature of which majority the Conservatives were deprived by unjust, illegal and arbitrary, action of the Returning Board; that there were turbulent spirits cannot be denied. Those returned to office by the Returning Board in violation of the wishes of the people are especially odious. In one instance, the editor of the Shreveport News, in anticipation of the frustration by the Returning Board of the will of the people openly declared that the only remedy was to kill the usurpers and declared this to be the sentiment of the Conservatives of his section of the State, but beyond a newspaper editor or two no declaration even of that sort was brought to our own notice, although it was admitted on all hands that the white people of the whole State felt greately outraged by the action of the Returning Board. Indeed, it is conceded by all parties that the Kellogg government is only

UPHELD BY FEDERAL MILITARY.

Withdraw the military and that government will go down. This was true before the 4th of January as well as now. Governor Kellogg says this is owing to the doubt that Congress has permitted about the legality of his government. The Conservatives say this is not only because his government is illegal, but because it has been abusive and corrupt. Of

THE WHITE LEAGUE

of New Orleans, the committee say it is an organization composed of different clubs, numbering in all between 2,500 and 2,800, the members of which have provided arms for themselves, and with or without arms, engage in military drill. They have no uniform and their arms are the property of individuals and not of organizations. They comprise a large number of reputable citizens and of property holders. Their purpose they declare to be simply protection, a necessity occasioned by the existence of leagues among the blacks with which the Kellogg government arrayed the black against the white race, of the want of security to peaceable citizens and their families which existed, for these reasons and because also of the peculiar formation of the police brigade. On the other hand, the Republicans assert that this is an armed body of volunteers, enlisting for the purpose of intimidating the blacks and overthrowing the Kellogg government. That it had any considerable relations outside of the city of New Orleans, or that it was intended in any way to interfere with the rights of colored citizens did not appear, nor on the other hand did it appear that there was any extensive secret league amongst the blacks of any kind; that the White League would readily co-operate in any feasible scheme for overthrowing the Kellogg government your committee do not doubt; so will substantially all white citizens of Louisiana; such organizations may be dangerous and are very rarely to be justified. The affair of the 14th of September is an illustration of this.

NO REBELLION AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The committee gave a detailed account of the trouble at that time and say the Conservatives of Louisiana do not propose to fight the Federal government. They submit, not because they want to, but because they must; not because they proclaim any enmity against the flag; not because free labor has not been found practicable; not because of any hostility to the colored people because they are colored; but because they regard themselves as defrauded out of the election of 1872, yet more out of the last election, and because they think their State Governmegt has been to the last degree destructive and corrupt. Indeed, in our judgment, the substantial citizens of the State will submit to any fair determination of the question of the late election or to anything by which they can secure a firm and good Government. What they seek is peace and opportunity for prosperity. To that end, they will support any government that will afford them just protection in their distress. They have got beyond any mere question of political party.

The Committee recites at length the facts relative to the attempted organization of the Legislature on January 4th and conclude as follows: Your Committee have not been able to agree upon any recommendation, but upon the situation in Louisiana as it appeared before us we are all agreed.

The report is signed by Charles Foster, William Walter Phelps and Clarkson N. Potter. The evidence upon which the subcommittee base their conclusions is not yet being written out. It will be submitted hereafter if it shall be deemed desirable. The Committee themselves voted to adopt the report, and also to report the same to the House with a recommendation that the same be printed and recommitted.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE.

More Indignation Meetings and Protests.

BOSTON, January 15.—A mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to protest against the use of the military in the Louisiana Legislature was held to-day. Over three thousand people were in the building.

J. L. Stackpole called the meeting to order and read the list of officers including Wm. Gray, President; and Governor Gaston, ex-Governor Bullock, Charles Francis Adams, William Aspinwall and Francis W. Bird, among the Vice Presidents.

Resolutions were adopted to condemn the use of Federal troops in State affairs as subversive of a republican form of government; condemn dispatches of General Sheridan and appeal to the people of Louisiana to continue the forbearance they have shown under trying circumstances. The allusion to Sheridan was received with cheers and hisses which interrupted the reading for some minutes.

RICHMOND, January 15.—The Virginia Legislature adopted resolutions protesting against the recent conduct of Federal troops in Louisiana as a gross and wanton usurpation of power.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—A large meeting was held to-night to protest against military interference in Louisiana. Revердy Johnson was the leading speaker.

OHIO NEWS.

NEW veins of iron ore and cannel coal have been found near Liberty, Guernsey county.

THIRTY-FIVE marriage licenses were issued in Belmont county during the month of December.

THE Buckeye Amateur Press Association will hold its semi-annual meeting at Alliance, Ohio, commencing on the 2nd day of February next.

A STRATUM of building stone resembling Scotch granite has been discovered in Falls township, Muskingum county, and a company formed to quarry it.

THE annual winter meeting of the Ohio Dairymen's Association will be held, according to adjournment, in the City of Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday, January 27 and 28.

ON Friday morning as a large number of the young people of Bridgeport were skating on the creek at that place, the ice gave way and precipitated about thirty of them in the water. The water was quite deep in places, but all succeeded in getting out in safety, although had it not been for help the result might have been more serious.

ON Monday night last eight prisoners confined in the Tuscarawas county jail, escaped from their cell by sawing the iron bars of the door. The sheriff, who was on the alert, walked among them with a cocked revolver in his hand, which acted like a charm as a persuasive measure, the prisoners all going back to their cells.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Chas. Hege, charged with larceny by Ignatus Eberhart, was acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay costs.

Charles Kellenberger and Thos. Dunn, indicted for larceny of nineteen hundred cigars, on oath of Isaac Adolph. Jury out.

Patrick Lyons, indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterret and Stowe.

In the case of J. R. Gemmill vs. L. Gunderman, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $217 36.

J. H. Dittler vs. Martin Fromuer, an action to recover money loaned with interest. Verdict for plaintiff for $269 60.

George B. Hill, assignee of Jacob Glosser vs. John Brown, an action on a due bill. Jury out.

John F. Cluley vs. Chas. H. Gould, Amos Lewis and Mark Campbell, a scire facias on a mechanics lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $62 43.

H. T. Lee vs. R. E. Sellers and S. S. Ward, partners as R. E. Sellers & Co., an action to recover a pro rata share of debt alleged to be due plaintiff from assignees. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $3,528 30.

Wm. Ward vs. Kepp & Co., an action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $15 83.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

James P. Rankin vs. Dr. James McCarroll an action for mal practice; is still on trial.

In the case of Black vs McClelland, defendants counsel made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

Birmingham vs. Kountz; previously reported. On trial.

Joseph Irwin vs. D. K. Calhoun, executor of Joseph West. On trial.

In the case of W. J. Anderson & Co. vs. Calhoun & Co. a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for $3,292 30.

Meshack Rawson vs. William Green, action for damages. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States vs. twenty-five barrels of high wines owned by Illinois Distillery Company. District Attorney Reed filed an information for forfeiture, and an attachment and monition was ordered, returnable on the first Monday of Febrnary next.

L. P. Chester vs. steam tug Veteran No. 2, in admiralty. On motion of Mr. Barton Proctor, the assignee of S. J. Knorr & Son, allowed to intervene for supplies furnished.

The United States Attorney brought suit against Sarah C. Hare, late Postmistress at Greece City, and her sureties, and against Whitney Briggs late Postmaster of Pithole City and his sureties, for the recovery of money due the Government of their Postoffice accounts. The bond of Mrs. Hare amounts to $2,000, and Mrs. Briggs $6,000.

E. S. Jaffrey & Co. et al, creditors vs. Milford & Evans, debtors, Venango county. The return day of the order to show cause why the debtor should not be adjudged bankrupt extended to the 12th prox.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. Rule on bankrupts to show cause why they should not file schedules of individual assets and liabilities. Rule also granted on the assignee of said bankrupt to show cause why he should not report to the Court the condition of the bankrupt's estate. Both rules were made returnable on the 27th inst.

Sheffield & McCullough, debtors, Butler county. The return day of the order to show cause why Thomas J. McCullough should not be declared bankrupt, extended to the 10th prox.

George H. Anderson, bankrupt, city. The petition for an order on the assignee directing him to join with bankrupt's wife in the satisfaction of mortgage held by J. H. Johnston and the rule granted thereon, referred to Registar Harper for examination and report.

Olynthus G. Brown, bankrupt, Parker City. Petition of G. S. Crosby, Esq., for an order on the assignee, for the amount advanced for costs and for an allowance for professional services presented and referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Chas. Kellenberg and Thomas Dunn were convicted of the larceny of some cigars and receiving stolen goods, but recommended to mercy.

Henry and Annie Diehl, charged by Jno. Weir with receiving stolen goods were acquitted.

The jury were out in the case of Patrick Lyon, charged by Mary Harrington with rape.

Morritz Streng, charged by John Weir with receiving stolen goods, was allowed a nolle pros.

Charles Fisher, charged with perjury by Jacob Grau, was allowed a nolle pros.

William and Sarah Jane Cooper, charged with assault and battery by Elizabeth Morgan is on trial.

Surety and abandonment cases will be taken up to-day.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Meshack Rowson vs. William Green; an action for damages. Verdict for plaintiff for $75.

Jas. E. Strickler vs. Jake Hill; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $318 63.

Frederick Lachner vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company; verdict for plaintiff for $365.

J. F. and E. B. Orne vs. Hill Burgwin trustee of the estate of O. H. Ormsby. Verdict for plaintiff for $365.

J. F. and E. B. Orne vs. Hill Burgwin, trustee of the estaate of O. H. Ormsby. Verdict for plantiffs for $564 16. This was an action for goods sold.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Birmingham vs. H. J. Kountz, action to recover on two bonds. Verdict for defendant.

Joseph Irwin vs D. K Calhoun, executor of Joseph West deceased. Action on a judgement note, on trial. The defense allege forgery or incompetency by reason of old age.

The case of Rankin vs. McCarrell, an action for alleged malpractice as a physician, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Charles Seely, bankrupt, Tioga county, and Arthur Carpenter, bankrupt, Tioga county. Petitions of each of the above named bankrupts for a discharge presented, and the usual order made for final examination and second and third meetings of the creditors before Register Smith.

Standley & Sicklesmith, bankrupts, Waynesburg. The exceptions to the report of the Register on the proofs of debt of the First National Bank of Waynesburg, "are overruled," and the report is confirmed.

Newell Pier, bankrupt, Erie. The report of Register Woodruff, on the petition of the assignee for the adjustment of liens presented and filed on the 30th ult., and no exceptions thereto having been filed, the same is confirmed absolute, and the Register is taxed a fee of ten dollars for said report.

Smith F. Hatch, bankrupt, Butler county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for final hearing before Register Shafer on the 17th prox.

J. Klee & Bro. and McCord & Co. et al. vs. J. H. and J. E. Maharge, Brownsdale, Butler county. On motion of solicitor for petitioning creditors, an order to show cause was granted in the above case, returnable on the 5th prox. An order was also made for a hearing on the 15th, on a motion for an injunction, and in the meantime restraining John Meharge and Aaron Gamble from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

John Behan et al. vs. Martin McMahon, city. On motion of the solicitors for petitioning creditors, the said debtor is adjudged bankrupt, and the matter was referred to Register Harper.

United States vs the distillery of Amos Appleman. On motion of the United States District Attorney David Reed, an information for forfeiture was allowed to be filed, and process of attachment and monition was ordered to issue, returnable on the first Monday of February next. The distillery is located in Towanda, Bradford county.

Otto Hensel, Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy and the matter was referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

SENTENCES.

Chas. Kellenbaugh got three months to jail for larceny.

Henry Orter got ten days for the same offense.

Mary Riley got four months in the Work House for receiving stolen goods, Jos. McCoy prosecutor.

Jno. Pishke, for fornication, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Geo. Gollogan, for misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding Frank Pile, got a year to the Work House.

Henry McGee got four months to the Work House for aggravated assault and battery on Sarah Watson.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Jacob Lobman vs. Fanny Lobman; libel in divorce, on the ground of desertion. Subpoena awarded.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Joseph E. Weddell to Andrew Craighead, John McIlhenny and Jas. McClurg, were appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the application of the Hazelwood Building and Loan Association for a decree of dissolution, Saturday, February 13, was fixed for a hearing.

Court of Common Pleas—No. 2 Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick:

Thompson Bell vs. Mahoning Iron Company. Motion for judgement and reasons filed.

Roman Catholic Brotherhood vs. Dieterle et al. Affidavit filed and rule to show cause why Sheriff's return should not be set aside.

In the malpractice case of Rankin vs. McCarrell, a verdict was returned for defendant.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Petitions for adjudications in bankruptcy of themselves were filed by Andrew Harbury, of Allegheny City and Welton & Adams, of Tidioute, Warren county.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts. The restraining order against John Ritchie and the Dollar Savings Bank was dissolved and the injunction refused.

Argument heard on application to set aside the creditors' petition filed by J. J. Albeitz et al. for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Gotlieb Siedle. Decision reserved.

George Close, Tioga county, bankrupt, was discharged.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY—THE TWELFTH AND SEVENTH WARD RINGSTERS DENOUNCED—A RESOLUTION ANNOUNCING THE POSITION OF THE UNION—THE PROPOSED SYSTEM OF TAXATION DISCUSSED—NOT RECEIVED WITH GENERAL FAVOR, ETC.

(From The Daily Post, January 15.)

The Central Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Union held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. George Finley in the chair.

THE SLANDERS OF CORRUPT POLITICIANS.

Mr. O'Keefe offered the following:

Whereas, certain corrupt politicians and disappointed office seekers under the guise of taxpayers and friends of the people have misrepresented and falsely charged the Union with being formed for personal interest, and with being prejudicial to the true aim for which it has been organized;

We therefore declare that our only purpose, and design in carrying on this Union has been and is the protection and maintenance of the rights of the citizens against the plundering of dishonest and corrupt office holders and office seekers and their friends, no matter where found, whether they be in our municipal government or disguised in the ranks of the Twelfth and Seventh ward spurious taxpayers or emmissaries from the city hall ring, formed for personal interest or having private aims to gratify.

Resolved, That the good we have done for the people by giving our time and money for their protection is a sufficient refutation to any charge made against this Union by our enemies whose political wrath has been hurled against us.

Several of the members entered during the reading of the resolutions and their reading was called for again, after which Mr. Powers said he believed the meetings were never held and for that reason favored treating the charges against the Union with silent contempt.

POLITICAL DIRTY WORK.

Captain Ward was heartily in favor of the resolution. He thought it was gotten up by one of the organs for the purpose of slandering the honest taxpayers and their representatives in this Union, for political purposes. He had made inquiry, dilligent inquiry, but was unable to learn anything whatever of either of the meetings, and for that reason he heartily favored the adoption of a resolution denying the charges of these corrupt politicians.

Judge Mellon thought some refutation should be made of the charges, for many people did not understand the position of members of the Central Committee. He then defined his views and position with reference to the Penn avenue act.

A SUBSTITUTE—THE POSITION OF THE UNION.

Mr. Morton offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted unanimously.

Whereas, This organization has been publicly misrepresented, being charged with proposing to saddle the taxpayers at large with the Penn avenue debt; therefore

Resolved, That the Taxpayers' Union is in full accord with those who think the Penn avenue indebtedness should be borne by the petitioners for these improvements and those whose property has been benefitted by the same, and that it would be perpetrating a great wrong to saddle this debt or any portion thereof upon the taxpayers at large.

THE PROPOSED SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

The report of the Committee on Taxation and classification as submitted at the last meeting was then taken up and the act to provide for a general, uniform and equitable system of taxation and for the collection of the taxes as appended to the report was discussed. The provisions of the act have already been published in THE POST. The discussion was continued for some time, different members raising many objections to its different provisions.

Mr. O'Keefe objected to the classification of property made by the proposed bill. It would shift the great burden of taxes on those holding property in the central portion of the city, while property holders in the rural districts would not pay their full quota.

Capt. Ward made the same objection, and expressed a firm conviction that the members of the Legislature would laugh at the bill.

Mr. Kelly thought it was not within the province of the Union to prepare bills on taxation or any other subject. If this act was submitted to the Legislature, the Union might date its death from that event. The provisions were not fair at all, and he favored laying it upon the table to take up more important business.

Mr. Brown thought the Union was completely off its pins. Consideration of this or any bill did not enter among the objects of the organization, and in proof of his position he read the avowed object of the Union as laid down in the Constitution.

The proposed bill was finally referred back to the committee with the instruction that they confer with City Attorney Bigelow, who has an act under preparation having the same object in view.

On motion adjourned.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING—PRESIDENT AND CARGO INSPECTOR'S REPORTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

From The Dail Posty, January 15

The stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company held their annual meeting at the office on Diamond alley yesterday afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The President of the Board of Managers, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, submitted his annual report. The report announces that notwithstanding the financial embarrassments and general depression the business of the company has been quite satisfactory during the past year. There has been less interruption to navigation from natral causes than during any year since the improvement was completed. With the exception of two days in January last, when, it was closed by ice, the river was opene the entire year. The pools were full during the summer and at all times there was a sufficiency of water for the steam packets, and light coal barges to pass through the locks.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER WAYS.

The report then refers to the importance of improving the natural water ways of the country, and says that from the facts, statistics and information gathered by the Senate Committee on this point, and laid before Congress, and published for distribution amongst the people, it is reasonato suppose that Congress will make liberal appropriations to carry out their suggestions, and give the country what it so much needs—cheap transportation for all articles, and especially for agricultural products and minerals, thus cheapening the manufacture of all heavy commodities, by bringing together the articles that enter into them at a minimum rate of freight. Large expenditures by the Government at this time for these purposes would not only inaugurate a system of vital importance to the entire Union, but would greatly relieve its finances, give employment to labor, and help to get our various industries in motion.

PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

Reference is also made to the improvement of navigation on the Ohio, and a plan is given as settled upon by the Engineer's Department of the Government, and is now placed before Congress with the recommendation of the War Department.

This plain is designed to provide six feet of water during the low water season, and when water is abundant for navigation, portions of the dams necessary for the low water seasons can be so removed or lowered as to present sufficient chutes for an unobstructed navigation. The Senate Committee before referred to urge the improvement of this great river as one of the most important steps in the system they recommended. They say. "The improvement of the Ohio river in such manner as to secure from Pittsburgh to Cairo a depth of six feet of water at all seasons, is believed by the committee to be one of the most important works for which the National Government can appropriate money." This is certainly an endorsement of this great work from a source that will make it potent.

Should this improvement be made, it will add largely to the business upon the Monongahela. The first dam is located some five miles below the City of Pittsburgh, and will give a depth of six feet at low water along the wharfs on the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. During the past year, whilst there was an abundance of water from Lock No. 1 to the head of navigation, at Jacob's Creek, there was so little below that lock that for weeks the steam packets could not reach the city wharf. The construction, therefore, of the first lock and dam, as recommended to Congress by the War Department, will immediately relieve the river trade and commerce of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny from this evil of low water, and when the entire system is completed, and a six feet stage of water will exist at all times from the mouth to the head of the Ohio river, the benefits and advantages will be felt throughout the entire country, or at least from the Mississppi to the Atlantic.

THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

Reference is also made to the extension of the slack water beyond the State line. The route known as the Chesapeake and Ohio or Cumberberland route has not been overlooked by the Senate Committee. Should this route be opened by the Youghiogheny, that stream being improved by locks and dams to Connellsville, or perhaps to Myersdale, and thence either by canal, or Portage R. R. over the summit, the Monongahela navigation will form a part of the line, viz: from Pittsburgh to McKeesport, or the mouth of the Youghiogheny. If the connection is made by the Cheat river route, it will involve the use of the entire works of this company, or nealy so, as the mouth of the Cheat river is but one and a half miles from the West Virginia State line.

THE worry of a constant cough and the soreness of lungs which generally accompanies it, are both remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWS&W

DENTAL SURGERY.

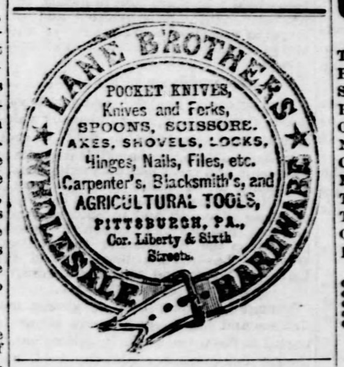
The reputation of American dentists is world-wide, and trans-Atlantic neighbors have to make frequent calls on our skill, talent and experience in this important profession. We have in our city those who have made themselves a great reputation, prominent among whom is our talented friend, Dr. Quincy A. Scott. Raised to the profession, he has studied it in all its phases, and has had the benefit of the best talent and institutions of the country. The doctor is devoted to the duties of his profession, and thinks no labor too great, or expense too heavy, which will add to his facilities or the comfort of his patients. He is provided with all the instruments known to the profession, among which are rare articles of peculiar mechanical construction. His laboratory is, without doubt, the best fitted up and most extensive in the country, and his facilities for manufacturing artificial teeth are so great, that he turns out from seventy-five to one hundred sets per week. Every operation has the doctor's personal supervision, and his work possesses such genuine artistic skill that we were slow to believe the hand of man could execute anything so nearly resembling nature. In filling and preserving the natural teeth, Dr. Scott has no superior, and in extracting teeth without pain he has no equal. He uses an anæsthetic which is as harmless as water, and is safely taken by old and young, and people in every condition of health We advise those wanting dental operations performed in the most skillful and reliable manner, to call on Dr. Scott, at 278 Penn avenue.—Dispatch, January 16.

A FORTUNATE EXHIBITOR.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Samuel Cameron, a sterling Democrat of Beaver county, (and no relation of Simon) has been remarkably successful in winning premiums at the "Poultry Show" at the old City Hall, he having entered seventeen cages and received eighteen premiums. His game bantam, and which took a premium is widely known in Beaver county as The Post's "rooster." Mr. Cameron is a former citizen of the old Tenth ward, this city, and has many friends here who will be gratified to hear of his success.

THE PUDDLERS.

On Saturday morning a number of the manufacturers made an offer to their puddlers of $4 50 per ton if they would resume work. The reduction originally asked by the proprietors was from $6 00 per ton to $5 00, but now they claim that they could not run their mills without loss to themselves even at that figure and are unwilling to give more than $4 50 per ton. The offer of $4 50 they say was made out of charity to the boilers in order to give them a chance to earn something for their families. They did not ask the men to go to work at that price, but merely offered them the opportunity. The men, however, refused to accept, and the matter rests as before.



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MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, but seen WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w-s&W

VERNER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble, Granite and Stone Work

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MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.

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J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

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Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap. ma16-s&W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Lives Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY: also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, as Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. D14-d&W1yr

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

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MANHOOD RESTORED

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. oct3-Saw

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor for the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 200 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or entertain the marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post paid) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth st., St. Louis.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

On the first of January we commence Extensive Improvements in one of our Salesrooms, during which the Goods in two rooms will have to be crowded into one. This compels us to Reduce Stock on hand nearly one-half, to do which at once, we offer from to-day, DECEMBER 11th, our entire stock AT LOWER PRICES than first class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS, WITH POSSIBLE RETURNS OF THOUSANDS, IS OFFERED BY THE POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY. TO THE 27th OF FEBRUARY, NEXT, OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT AND DRAWING. THE MANAGEMENT ARE PLEDGED TO THE RETURN OF THE MONEY IF THE DRAWING SHOULD NOT COME OFF AT THE DAY NOW APPOINTED.

One Grand Cash Gift		$ 250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
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5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each..	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each..	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each..	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each..	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each..	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each..	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each..	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,600 each..	160,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each..	120,

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG Jan. 14, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

COMPOSITION OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

The President pro tem announced the following named gentlemen as the Centennial Committee: Messrs. George K. Anderson of Crawford, Alexander, Heilman, Strang, Rutan, Davis, Dunkel, McNeill, Wallace, Nagle, Bechtel, Ermentrout and Yerkes.

Mr. STANTON moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the coal miners and to report a bill to the Senate to ameliorate their condition.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Mr. ANDERSON of Crawford, presented an act to authorize chattel mortgages in this Commonwealth.

Also, to allow a homestead of the value of six hundred dollars and certain personal property for the use of the family to be exempt from levy and sale.

KIDNAPPING CHILDREN.

Mr. DUNKEL—To punish kidnapping of children with a view to extort money.

On motion of Mr. Anderson of Allegheny, the Senate bill No. 10, relative to the separate earnings of married women reported negatively by the Committee on General Judiciary was recommitted to said Committee.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

The following bills were favorably reported:

Act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Act to authorize the entering of compulsory non-suits.

Act to authorize and empower County Commissioners to contract for the purchase, or contract of bridges, &c.

Act to further secure the rights of married women.

Act supplementary to the act of 1874 for the for the formation of partnership associations.

APPOINTMENT OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The following Notaries were appointed by the Governor: D. S. Williams and N. A. Holman of Pittsburgh; Henry F. Eggers of Allegheny.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. Bechtel, the resolution concerning the tariff, introduced by him yesterday was considered and adopted.

The report of the State Treasurer and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund was presented.

The following bills were read the first time:

Act providing for an increase of officers in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Act to tax coal used in the manufacture of coke. The Senate then adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BILLINGSLEY submitted the following:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for and use all proper means to secure an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, and that the Governor transmit copies of this resolution to the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. HUHN moved to amend by including the Delaware river.

Mr. TALLEY moved to postpone the further consideration of the Resolution for the present. This motion was agreed to.

A motion was carried that absentees be marked on the journal daily.

The Committee on Obituaries reported to the House.

The rules of the last House were revised and ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Democratic Senatorial Caucus met in the hall of the House at three o'clock. Wm. H. Playford occupied the chair and E. P. Kearns acted as Secretary, while Major Eldridge, M'Conkey and George S. Herbert acted as tellers.

NOMINATIONS MADE.

Mr. W. P. M'Nite nominated Wm. A. Wallace of Clearfield.

Mr. Gunster nominated Henry M. Phillips of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ermentrout nominated Hiester Clymer of Berks.

Mr. Piper nominated Edgar Cowan of Westmoreland.

Mr. Gemmill nominated Jeremiah S. Black of York.

Mr. Irwin nominated James P. Barr of Allegheny.

WITHDRAWALS.

Speaker Patterson presented a letter from James P. Barr which was read, withdrawing his name before the first ballot was taken.

Senator Clark of Westmoreland presented a letter withdrawing the name of Edgar Cowan before the first ballot was taken.

Mr. Miller of Philadelphia withdrew the name of Henry M. Phillips before the first ballot was taken.

A letter from B. M. Boyer of Montgomery was read, declining to be considered a candidate.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

Following is the result of the first ballot:

Wallace	100
Clymer	14
Black	8

MR. WALLACE THE NOMINEE.

Six of the members who supported Mr. Black changed their votes in favor of Mr. Wallace, thus making the final result as follows:

Wallace	106
Clymer	14
Black	2

Mr. GROSS of Lehigh, seconded by Talley of Delaware, moved to make the nomination unanimous, but three members, viz.: George H. Rowland, Senator from the Twenty-second district, composed of the counties of Monroe, Pike and Carbon; and E. F. McHenry of Carbon and Richard Bedford of Sullivan, members of the House voted in the negative.

There were eight absentees, but their absence has no political signification. Their names are: Messrs. Ryan, Degamon, Austine, Fagan, Mateer and Geisenman, Wallace and Wood.

WALLACE NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION.

Mr. SMITH, of Berks, moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform the Hon. Wm. A. Wallace of his nomination.

Messrs. Smith of Berks, McLean of Westmoreland and Darby of Fayette, were appointed and soon thereafter escorted Senator Wallace into the hall of the House.

He returned his thanks to the gentlemen of the caucus for the honor conferred; pledged himself to work for the best interests of the people and State; said that no man should ever be ashamed of his vote in the Senate, and as he had tried to be faithful to his party in the past, it would be his study, interest and aim to be always in the front rank, battling for the time honored principles of the Democracy of the glorious old Keystone State.

He spoke for about twenty minutes with impressive eloquence, warmth and energy, whilst the closest attention was paid to him, and at the close of his speech he was loudly cheered, and the members pressed closely around him and offered their congratulations.

HOW THE ALLEGHENY DELEGATION VOTED.

The Allegheny delegation all voted for Wallace on the first ballot except Shidle, who voted for Clymer.

Buckalew was not nominated nor mentioned.

THE COMING RADICAL MAN FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Hon. Jno. Allison, of Greenville, Mercer county, will undoubtedly receive the Republican nomination for United States Senate in the Republican caucus, which meets on Monday next.

TERMS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Following is the text of the bill introduced yesterday in the House by Mr. Graham of Allegheny relative to terms of municipal officers:

An act fixing and regulating the terms of municipal officers elected by the people:

SEC. 1. That all municipal officers to be elected at the municipal elections on the third Tuesday of February next, or in any year thereafter, whose term of office would, under existing laws, expire at any other date than the first Monday of March shall continue in office from the date at which said term would otherwise expire, to and until the first Monday of March next ensuing thereto; and the terms of their successors shall begin on the first Monday of March, and shall continue for the period now fixed for the duration thereof, by existing laws in such particular case, and hereafter all elections for offices which will be vacant on the first Monday of March, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February next preceding thereto.

RECORDING DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

Below is an abstract of the provisions of the bill presented yesterday by Mr. Newmyer:

The bill requires that the Recorder of Deeds, in addition to the other indexes he is required to keep, shall prepare two general indexes of all deeds recorded; in one of which, the Direct Index, shall be entered in their order the names of the grantor, the grantee, date of recording, and volume and page where the deed is recorded, and in the other, to be known as the Adsectum Index, the same facts shall be set forth. Two general indexes of all mortgages are also required in like manner. The indexes must be alphabetically arranged to afford an easy and ready access. When the indexes are prepared it is made the duty of the Recorder to enter on them in the manner described, all deeds and mortgages, and in case of failure he is made liable in damages to the party aggrieved.

The last section provides that the entry of deeds and mortgages in said indexes shall be notice to all persons of the record of the same; but the neglect to enter as provided in the appropriate general index any deed or mortgage shall not affect or impair the validity of any such recording, except as to subsequent bona fide purchasers or mortgages, without notice or knowledge of such prior unindexed deed or mortgage as the case may be.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Act allowing Judges of the Supreme Court to appoint officers of said Court in Philadelphia.

Act providing for the due training of teachers for the common schools of the State.

ACT RELATIVE TO ASSESSORS.

Mr. ERMENTROUT presented a bill requiring assessors to be present at the election house two secular days next preceding the sixty-first day before the third Tuesday in February in each year from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. of each said days.

TURNPIKE COMPANIES.

Also, an act to provide for the surrender of the franchise of turnpike or plank road companies within the limits of incorporated cities.

Mr. ANDERSON of Allegheny, offered an act for the repeal of the act regulating the election of school directors in Pittsburgh, approved April 9th, 1872.

THE GAME LAWS.

Also, an act to amend and consolidate several acts relating to the game laws approved May 11, 1873.

Also, a resolution that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ESCORT MR. LATTA TO THE SENATE.

Mr. PLAYFORD offered a resolution that a committee of five Senators be appointed to wait on and escort the Hon. John Latta, Lieutenant Governor elect on Tuesday, the 19th inst., to the Senate to take the oath and assume the duties of his office.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO BE PRINTED IN THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

Three hundred copies of the Governor's message were ordered printed in the Welsh language.

RADICAL NOMINATIONS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Mr. PLAYFORD offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved—That the Senate shall now proceed to appoint a teller and make nominations of persons to fill the office of Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States and that the name of the teller so appointed and of the persons so nominated shall be communicated at once to the House of Representatives.

Mr. HEILMAN was then appointed such teller.

The following nominations for United States Senator were made:

Mr. RUTAN nominated Jno. F. Hartranft; Mr. Jones, B. Harrison Brewster Mr. Strang, Thos. V. Cooper; Mr. Winslow, John Allen; Mr. McNeill, John Scott; Mr. Crawell, M. Hall Stanton; Mr. McMillen, G. W. Scofield; Mr. Heilman, G. Dawson Colsman; Mr. Playford, W. A Wallace; Mr. Dunkel, Chas. H. T. Collis; Mr. Anderson, Russell Errett; Mr. Herr, R. A. Lamberton.

Mr. HERR said that Mr. Lamberton was eminently fitted for the honorable and distinguished position.

Mr. WAREAM offered a resolution that two thousand copies of the report of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and one thousand reports of the Auditor General on Banks and Savings Institution be printed.

PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATIONS.

Also, a supplement to the act of June 2nd, 1874, authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association excepting under certain circumstances and allowing the common seal in the execution of deeds, &c.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock and took a recess until eleven.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the State Treasurer inclosing his annual report.

Mr. SMITH of Berks, submitted the following which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the House will now proceed to appoint a teller and nominate at least one person for United States Senator in accordance with the provisions of the first section of the act of 1857.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were then made: Mr. Faunce nominated William A. Wallace; Mr. Wendt nominated M. S. Quay; Mr. Mitchell nominated B. B. Strang; Mr. Brown of Erie, nominated John Scott; Mr. Jackson nominated B. H. Brewster; Mr. Newell nominated Wm. D. Kelley; Mr. Rouey nominated Robert W. Mackey; Mr. Lane nominated D. Agnew; Mr. Huhn nominated Mr. McMichael; Mr. Vogles nominated S. E. Dimmick; Mr. Ettla nominated O. J. Deckey; Mr. Reyburn nominated H. C. Clarey; Mr. Christy nominated Russell Errett; Mr. Bedford nominated Chas. R. Buckalew; Mr Knight nominated George Lehn; Mr. Brown of Northumberland nominated J. B. Packer; Mr. Agnew nominated David McClay.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Faunce was appointed teller on the part of the House.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. TERRY offered the following:

Resolved—That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all proper means to secure an appropriation to improve the harbor at Erie.

RESOLUTION TO EXAMINE THE STATE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. WISE—A resolution providing for the appointment by the Speaker of a Committee of five members to examine the books and papers of the Auditor General and State Treasurer with power to send for persons and papers.

AMENDMENT TO INCLUDE EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS OF OTHER TREASURERS.

Mr. SMITH of Berks offered a substitute that a select committee of seven members be appointed, whose duty it shall be to make full and particular inquiry and investigation into the accounts of the Treasury of the State during the period of the terms of office of William H. Kemble, W. W. Irwin and Robert W. Mackey, and to this end and for such purpose the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and shall have full and free access to all books and papers in the office of the Treasurer of the State and shall have authority to inspect all books and papers of all banks or persons in which or with whom the moneys of the State shall have been deposited during the terms of said Treasurers, in so far as they may relate to such matters; further, said committee shall inquire into the manner and terms upon which any loans or indebtedness of the State may have been negotiated, sold or negotiated during such time, and said committee shall have authority to administer oaths, employ a clerk and an accountant at such compensation as they may deem just.

The subject was made the special order for Thursday next.

A division being called, the motion to postpone making the resolution the special order was agreed to—Yeas, 143; nays, 42.

Mr. FINCHER moved that the hour of adjournment be extended till orders have been gone through with. Agreed to.

Four thousand reports of the Commissioners of the sinking fund and two thousand reports of the Auditor General on banks were ordered printed.

The following bills were read:

Act repealing the collateral inheritance tax.

Mr. GRAHAM, one to repeal the proviso to the act to provide for the maintenance of the destitute orphan children of sailors and soldiers. The bill strikes out the limitation clause and leaves the number of orphans to be admitted discretionary.

The House then adjourned till Monday evening at seven o'clock.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS FOR THE NOMINATION OF SENATOR.

The Campaign of Mr. Wallace and his Friends--The Vote in Detail in the Caucus--The Motion to Make it Unanimous and What Followed--Qualms of Conscience as to Ineligibility--A Close Vote but a Sure One.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1875.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus did its work quickly and orderly to-day. From the time it was called to order, by Senator Playford at three o'clock, not half an hour elapsed before the result of the first and only ballot was flashed over the wire from the Delaware to the Ohio. The crowd at the capitol was not very large; not a tenth of the number that gathered in and around the building when the Democratic House caucus was in session last week. Outsiders were scrupulously excluded from the room, and when the vote was announced there was a general rush for the telegraph office in the rotunda and for the office down town. It was a foregone conclusion with everybody, that Mr. Wallace would be nominated, and the only interest was as to the extent of his majority. The fears of trouble that had existed for a few days, in the minds of some persons, had been allayed last evening and this morning, by the knowledge that Mr. Clymer's mission here was in the interest of unity and harmony in the party. The good generalship of those who directed the canvass on behalf of Mr. Wallace was shown by the fact that they made no exaggerated boasts of his strength; the vote he received exceeded the estimates put forth by his most enthusiastic friends. Eighty-five and ninety votes were the outside figures claimed for him, while he received one hundred and six. I think Mr. Wallace himself was somewhat surprised by the extraordinary support he received. To reporters and others who interviewed him on the subject, he generally expressed the belief he would go into the caucus with eighty or eighty-five votes.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CAUCUS.

Precisely at three o'clock the members gathered in the Representatives' hall and were called to order by Senator Playford of Fayette. E. P. Kearns acted as Secretary, and Major McConkey and Mr. Herbert assistant clerk, were selected as tellers on motion of Speaker Patterson.

A motion was made to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for U. S. Senator, and different gentlemen, as telegraphed you, presented the names of their favorites, until Messrs. Wallace, Black, Clymer, Barr, Phillips, Cowan and Boyer had been put in nomination.

Senator Clark withdrew the name of Mr. Cowan, and in doing so had read the following letter:

GREENSBURG, PA., Jan. 12, 1875.

Jas. C. Clarke, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: As harmonious action is now above all things desirable, all personal preferences should yield to the general good. You are at liberty to withdraw my name as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, if at any time you can by doing so, contribute to the success of the cause we all have so much at heart. To secure the fruits of our victory we must show the people we will use it for the public good and not for party purposes or personal emolument only. Yours truly,

EDGAR COWAN.

Speaker Patterson next withdrew the name of James P. Barr, and the following letter was read by the caucus.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1875.

To the Delegation from Allegheny County:

GENTLEMEN—I have been honored by your nomination for U. S. Senator, for which I again cordially thank you. My position upon this question is well known, and my preference among the more prominent candidates has been publically declared. The time has now come, in which I feel it my duty to you and the people you represent, as well as to myself, to relieve you from any and every obligation you may feel imposed upon you, by the expression of preference for me, and to request that you will not present my name in the Democratic caucus as a candidate.

With the expression of my thanks and gratitude for the compliment you have paid me.

I am very truly yours,

JAMES P. BARR.

Mr. Miller of Philadelphia, also had read the following letter from B. M. Boyer of Montgomery:

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1875.

To the members of the Montgomery county delegation in the Legislature:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your intention to give me your united support in the Democratic canvass for the nomination of U. S. Senator. To be thought worthy of such a distinction by you, with the approbation of the community you represent, is a compliment which I shall always hold in grateful remembrance.

It is manifest, however, that another gentleman, who is distinguished by long and faithful services to the party, is about to receive the votes of a majority of the caucus. If so, he will be entitled to the nomination, and in consideration of the great public interests represented by the Democratic party, it is important that its action upon this occasion should be harmonious, and as nearly unanimous as possible. In this view, and in order that you may act in the matter unembarrassed by any merely local or personal obligations, I authorize and desire you not to present my name to the caucus, or if presented to withdraw it. Respectfully yours,

B. M. BOYER.

THE VOTE FOR SENATOR.

The roll was then called and each member answered to his name, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	122
W. A. Wallace received	106
Hiester Clymer	14
J. S. Black	2

The name of Mr. Buckalew it should be stated was not presented to the caucus. Judge Black received eight votes on the call of the roll, but before the result was announced six changed to Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Playford announced that Hon. Wm. A. Wallace having received a majority of all the votes cast was the candidate of the Democratic members of the Legislature for the United States Senate.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

For Mr. Wallace—Senators Bechtel, Bussey, Chalfant, Chestnut, Colihan, Dill, M'Kibben, Nagle, Playfodr, Rockwell Shimer, Stanton, Waream and Yerkes.

Representatives—Messrs. Auchenbach of Clinton; Buck, Cambria; Butler, Cumberland; Brown, Jefferson; Backus, McKean; Boyer, Schuylkill; Barnett, Washington; Carson, Allegheny; Carver, Bucks; Crawford; Philadelphia; Conrad, Philadelphia; Durling, Carbon; Everhart, Blair; Embick, Franklin; Erwin, Northampton; Eldred, Pike; Faunce, Philadelphia; Fincher, Luzerne; Foster, Schuylkill; Geiselman, Adams; Graff, Beaver; Gunster, Luzerne; Gorman, Luzerne; Genter, Philadelphia; Gaffey, Lycoming; Gemmel, York; Hays, Allegheny; Hannon, Cambria; Harvey, Carbon; Hartshorn, Clearfield; Henry, Erie; Hetrick, Juniata; Holland, Philadelphia; Hollenback, Potter; Hassen, Venango; Irwin, Allegheny; Jameson, Bucks; Keyser, Bedford; Kemmett, Lehigh; Kistler, Monroe; Knipe, Montgomery; Kennedy, Philadelphia; S. B. Large, Allegheny; Andrew Large, Allegheny; Lusk, Butler; Lechron, Franklin; Logan, Crawford; Lewis, Luzerne; Linnott, Luzerne; Lottus, Luzerne; Law, Montgomery; Mumper, Cumberland; Monaghan, Philadelphia; Miller, Philadelphia; McNite, Huntingdon; McAsey, Luzerne; McLean, Westmoreland; Patterson, Allegheny; Plumber, Crawford; Parker, Mifflin; Pallet, Philadelphia; Park, Venango; Piper, Westmoreland, Rodgers, Allegheny; Reutter, Montgomery; Reighart, Lycoming; Rutter, Montgomery; Richardson, Montgomery; Stahle, Adams; Swann, Allegheny; Spang, Bedford; Shugart, Centre; Sturtevant, Crawford; Stevens, York; Spicer, Philadelphia; Steck, Lycoming; Snyder, Northampton; Stoltzer, Northampton; Thornton, Allegheny; Terry, Bradford; Talley, Delaware; Toner, Westmoreland; Willet, Bucks; Williams, Clarion; Willson, Clarion; Withington, Clarion; Worrell, Delaware; Wiemar, Elk; Wishart, Fulton; Wise, Greene; Yerkes, Montgomery; Zern, Allegheny.

For Mr. Clymer—Senators Albright, Clark, Ermentrout, and Rowland.

Representatives—Andre, Miller, Smith, Wanner, of Berks; Gross and Fogie, Lehigh, Bedford, Sullivan; Daily, Fayette; McHenry, Columbia; Shidle, Allegheny.

For Mr. Black—Messrs. Austine and Myers, of York.

Absent—Senators Wallace and Wood Representatives Degarmen, of Fayette; Fagan, Philadelphia; Ryan, Columbia, and Sturtevant, Crawford. Senator Wallace remained out of the caucus for obvious reasons. Mr. Sturtevant was elected on an Independent ticket, and felt a delicacy about taking part, but will vote for Mr. Wallace. The other absentees were either ill or kept away by illness or death in their families.

A MOTION TO MAKE THE VOTE UNANIMOUS.

Mr. Gross, of Lehigh, who had been a warm supporter of Mr. Clymer, moved to make the vote unanimous. It was seconded by Senator Ermentrout, and the ayes and nays called. To the motion, there were 118 votes, against 3, and not voting 1.

In response to an inquiry by Mr. Irwin as to what course the gentlemen voting no proposed to pursue, Messrs. Bedford and McHenry said under no circumstances would they vote for a Republican, but did not say who he would vote for. Senator Rowland said the same, but gave as his reason that he did not think Mr. Wallace eligible. Senator Clark, of Westmoreland, who declined to vote to make the nomination unanimous has expressed his purpose to vote for Mr. Wallace in joint convention. He also had doubts as to Mr. Wallace's eligibility.

A COMMITTEE SENT FOR WALLACE.

Mr. Wallace remained in his seat in the Senate Chamber during the proceedings of the caucus, and received quite a little ovation from those around him when the result was announced. A committee from the caucus soon appeared, headed by Dr. Smith, of Berks, who informed him formally of his nomination and invited his presence in the caucus. Mr. Wallace entered the hall of the House with the committee and was received with enthusiastic applause. He made a short, terse speech of thanks, every sentence of which elicited the liviliest enthusiasm. This ended the proceedings. To-morrow, in accordance with law, nominations will be made in the Senate and House; on Tuesday the two Houses will vote separately, and on Wednesday meet in joint convention.

THE FEELING TO-NIGHT.

If the Republicans entertained any hopes of such a division among the Democrats as would give them a chance of slipping in Don Cameron, they are sadly dashed to-night. Wallace's election is conceded, and bets are freely offered of a hundred to fifty he will have six majority. The situation may be briefly stated as follows: Whole number of votes in joint convention should all be present, 247; necessary to a choice, 124; Wallace, 124; Republican candidate, 119; Democrats who have doubts on eligibility, but will very likely vote for Wallace, 3. In this calculation no account is made of Mr. Wallace's vote, and the vote of Mr. Mateer, Independent, of Huntingdon, is credited to the Republicans, although he is likely to vote for Mr. Wallace as he did for Speaker Patterson. This is close, but I guess *sure*. DUQUESNE.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Unfinished business being the resolution of Mr. Schurz instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the Constitution, etc., was resumed when Mr. Logan continued his argument, begun yesterday. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an editorial from a paper published in Atlanta, Georgia, commenting on the telegrams of Sheridan in regard to New Orleans, and saying it was probable that a fool like Sheridan might ornament a lamp-post in that city, and further calling upon the people of New Orleans to begin fighting as the time had come for them to strike.

Mr. GORDON said he had no doubt the editor of that paper was sincere in all he said. He had no doubt he reflected the sentiment of his own heart, but he did not reflect the sentiment of the people of Georgia nor the sentiment of the Democratic party of that State. He did not belong to the Democratic party, and did not publish a Democratic paper. He claimed to run an independent paper, and did not support the Democratic candidate at the last election, but, on the contrary, supported the opposition. He (Gordon) would like to have read a telegram from the Governor of his State who was a Democrat.

DON'T WANT INFORMATION.

Mr. LOGAN said he could not yield to have the telegram read. The Senator would have ample opportunity to read it.

Mr. TIPTON said he felt grateful during the Senator's address that he (Logan) never went into rebellion as he would have been a great power against the country. He also felt happy to think that Demosthenes died early, so that he could not come in competition with the honorable Senator (Logan) as a close, calm, logical orator. [Laughter.] He understood the Senator ro say yesterday he was a sailor, but the kind of vessel he commanded during the last two days was a mud scow, and only fit to navigate the muddy waters of the Missouri. When he saw the Senator from New York (Conkling) frequently prompting the Senator (Logan), he (Tipton) was consoled with the reflection that after the 4th of March next the Senator would be checkmated in this body by a Democrat, so the Senator from California (Sargent), who aided his friends, would, after that time, be checkmated by an Independent Senator.

The honorable Senator from Minnesota [Windom] felt it necessary to do something for this Illinois navigator before the boat was hitched to the happy shore, and he gave him a little wind. [Great Laughter.] So his colleague (Hitchcock) advanced from across the chamber and helped him (Logan) land the craft. From the length of time this vessel had been running to-day, he (Tipton) inferred that the wood used was from the Mississippi Valley, something like cottonwood and produced very little steam. [Renewed Laughter]. The honorable Senator from Wisconsin (Howe) told the Senator that he too was on the ship, and that he was going down with the ship. He (Tipton) did not doubt his veracity. He thought that was a fact. [Great laughter.] The Senator from Illinois had put in evidence everything except Webster's Dictionary. He called upon the Senator from New Jersey (Frelinghuysen) and asked him if he had any old letters about him or anything he could read. [Great laughter.] He then spoke of.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTIES

and said he had a copy of the testimony taken by the Committee of the Senate two years ago. One of the witnesses, when asked by the Senator (Logan) where he learned ballot-box stuffing, replied he learned it in Illinois, and in the gentleman's own district. The Senator (Logan) had said he would argue the Louisiana case from a legal standpoint. If the gentleman's notes had been written on legal cap he might have made some claim to a legal argument, but as they were written on foolscap, he (Tipton) thought there was but little due him.

Mr. MORTON having approached the seat occupied by Mr. Logan and whispered to him, Mr. Tipton said: I thought the time for prompting had gone by. I suppose the Senator is prompting his friend for another burst.

Mr. LOGAN—A burst of what? I have no idea of troubling you.

Mr. TIPTON then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a paragraph from the Washington Chronicle to the effect that the sub-committee of the House which visited New Orleans had come to the conclusion that there was no intimidation of colored voters in Louisiana; that the Returning Board was a fraud, etc.; but that report would not be accepted, and the whole committee would go to New Orleans. He (Tipton) thought this one of the most humiliating facts in this whole business.

The Senator from Illinois (Logan) had denied that there was any oppression in the Republican party, yet that senator two years ago, in a speech thought there was oppression. He then read from a speech of the Senator to the effect that if any senator kicked out of the traces a little bit, the Republicans called a caucus on him. He (Tipton) spoke of the condition of affairs in the South for several years past, and said the Republican party had used the army to keep itself in power. The consequence was that it was now in a hopeless minority, and its power was gradually passing away from it. He then read from the testimony taken by the Senate Committee two years ago, and commented upon the action of Casey, Kellogg and others in Louisiana in calling upon the President to aid them. He then referred to Pinchback and said he believed that the name was applied to jewelry, but whether it was applicable to solidity or cost of jewelry, he did not know. [Laughter] Republicans had lost Ohio, New York, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Missouri, and he did not think now that the electoral vote of Louisiana was worth fighting for any longer, and that was his present hope of peace.

Before concluding his argument, he yielded to Mr. Conkling, who said there was a message from the President in regard to the finance on the table, and the Senate would like to hear it read, if it would suit the Senator from Nebraska to resume his argument to-morrow. Tipton replied that he would prefer to resume in the morning.

The message was then read.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that it be referred to th Committee on Finace. Agreed to.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HANCOCK introduced a bill removing the political disabilities of John Withers, James F. Winter and Wm. Kearney, of Texas. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Poland in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

THE CASE OF IRWIN AGAIN.

During the discussion of the bill the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Sergeant-at-arms stating that he had been required by a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge McArthur of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to produce before him the body of R. B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, that he had attended with his counsel and responded that he had the prisoner in his custody by order of the House of Representatives, and that Judge McArthur had decided that no return would be received from him until he produced the prisoner in Court. Under these circumstances, as the production of Irwin would be the release of him from his custody as officer of the House he asked the instructions of the House.

A resolution was adopted that the Sergeant-at-arms be directed to make a careful return to the writ of habeas corpus that the prisoner is duly held by authority of the House of Representatives to answer in proceedings against him for contempt. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON Jan. 15, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Unfinished business being in order the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution and report with the least possible delay, by bill or otherwise, was resumed, when Mr. Tipton continued his argument. He said the people of the South were the victims of a political tyranny, from which they hoped the better judgment of the people of the North would deliver them. True, the South had men who, as editors, were intemperate, but there were intemperate men in the North. There were indiscreet and desperate men in New York and other cities of the North. The honorable Senator (Logan) had talked about the Democratic party having been in power forty years and the result was the ruin and bankruptcy of the country. The party, of which the honorable Senator (Logan) was a leader, had accomplished that result in Louisiana in twenty-four months, but before they accomplished it they had to educate the Prince of Darkness to a standard to lead them on to conquest. It had been argued here that there were murders in the South for the purpose of destroying the Republican party there. The Republican party had destroyed itself and its occupation was gone forever.

THE RADICAL PARTY TWO FACED ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

He referred to the Civil Rights bill now pending in the other House of Congress, and asked why the Republican party did not pass this bill. When it was necessary to hoodwink the colored man, a Civil Rights bill was rushed through the Senate and sent to the House. Then the members of that body went home and said: "Now, boys, to the rescue; send us back again and we will pass that bill." He charged that the Republican party was two faced in this matter and the country was beginning to understand it so. The American people were humane and merciful when let alone, but they were the d——l when aroused by oppression. He proposed as a remedy for all this Louisiana difficulty that the Administration should call home the army, and the people would settle the trouble quietly. The Government should not protect the carpet baggers. He protested against the North pouring forth its political lazzaroni upon the South.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

The Senator from Illinois (Logan) understood the principles of the old Democracy of which he was so long a member, but a young Democracy was now rising—a Democracy upon the Cincinnati platform and following those who were formerly leaders in the old Democracy. Benjamin F. Butler was one of the Republican leaders in Massachusetts, but formerly a leader of the old Bourbon Democracy. The young Democracy of Cincinnati gave his quietus last fall. At the same time they laid the honorable Senator (Logan) in the shade in Illinois. It was not surprising that this senator should feel hard towards this young Democracy for it was following the old leaders everywhere. In conclusion Tipton urged that the resolutions of the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) be agreed to.

Mr. Tipton was followed by Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Saulsbury, after which the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, from the Select Committee on Outrages in the Southern States, presented the report of the sub-committee which had been to New Orleans, and stated the same time that the Committee had voted to proceed forthwith to the State of Louisiana to continue the investigation, The report was ordered printed, but was not read.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS.

Mr. DAWES again brought before the House the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Richard B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation and informed the House that Judge McArthur, after reargument to-day, had delivered an opinion insisting on the production of the prisoner.

Mr. KASSON submitted from the Committee on Ways and Means a resolution ordering that the Sergeant-at-Arms make known to the Judge that he has Irwin in custody pursuant to an order of the House of its judgment; that he was in contempt of the House and for no other reason; also, that the House requires him to retain the body of Irwin in his custody until Irwin shall offer to purge himself of such contempt; also to inform the Judge that as an officer of the House he cannot disobey its orders by releasing or transferring Irwin from his custody.

After a long discussion, Mr. Dawes moved the previous question in the midst of cries of "vote," "vote" on the Republican side of the House, and an appeal from Mr. Eldridge that the democratic side of the House should have a chance to be heard.

Amid great uproar, Mr. Butler repeated several times the phrase "crucify him," crucify him."

Finally the House refused to second the previous question and the debate was resumed.

Mr. BECK offered as a substitute directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make careful return to the writ that the prisoner is duly held by authority of the House of Representatives to answer proceedings against him for contempt, and to take with him the body of Irwin before Court when making such return as required by law. Adopted.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Unfinished business being in order, the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution &c., was resumed, and Mr. Saulsbury continued his argument.

Referring to events which took place in New Orleans on the morning of the 4th instant, he said it was only by permission of Kellogg that members of the Legislature could enter the State House. He argued that the organization of the Legislature under Wiltz was perfectly legal. After Wiltz had been sworn in, all the members, Democrats and Republicans, took the oath, thus recognizing Wiltz as Speaker.

Mr. SHERMAN said, as he understood the facts, no Republican members had been sworn in by Mr. Wiltz.

Mr. BAYARD said he had positive information that one hundred and two members of the Legislature were sworn in by Mr. Wiltz.

Mr. SAULSBURY resuming argued there was a rapid tendency toward centralization of power in this country, and that the States were to be depleted of the rights guaranteed them under the Constitution. Democrats argued that Wiltz was not elected Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives because the clerk of the old House did not put the motion. In Louisiana, there was nothing in the Constitution requiring the clerk of the old House to organize a succeeding one. It was simply a matter of statute law. He would say frankly he was pleased with the tone of the President's message. He had heard murmurings of discontent in the land. He referred to the speech made by the Senator from Illinois (Logan.) It was not an argument. It was denunciatory of the Democratic party—an exhibition of skull and cross-bones. Common rumor said this exhibition of death's-head, &c., was an effort to prepare the public mind for the Republican party's taking military possession of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, and he did not know how many more Southern States, and to compel them to vote for the Republican party in the next presidential election. He then brought his speech to a conclusion.

Mr. CLAYTON spoke of the existence of Ku Klux in the Southern States in years past, and said it would be seen that the White League of to-day was but the Ku Klux of two years ago. He knew the organization did exist in Arkansas. He would ask the Senator from Tennesse (Cooper) if he knew of any in his State.

Mr. COOPER—Yes, several.

Mr. CLAYTON said he would inquire of the Senator from Georgia (Norwood) if he knew of any in his State.

Mr. NORWOOD said the Senator from Arkansas seemed to be on a general

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

He (Clayton) had better inform himself before he attempted to inform the Senate and address the country.

He would ask the Senator from North Carolina (Merrimon) if he knew of an instance in his State where a white man was punished for the murder of a negro.

Mr. MERRIMON replied in the affirmative, and said one white man was executed in Wilmington six months ago; two white men in another county were found guilty of killing a negro and sentenced to death, but the Republican Governor commuted their sentence and they were now in the penitentiary.

Mr. SHERMAN said: Neither President Grant nor the Republican party were responsible for what took place in New Orleans on the 4th of January. The whole gist of the matter was that an officer of the army expelled from the Legislature five men who had no right to be there. The officer had simply gone there to prevent an illegal organization. The law of the State was not obeyed in the organization of the Legislature.

Mr. THURMAN denied that an officer of the army had any right to interfere even if there was an illegal organization. He contended that the organization was a legal one, and that the five men who were put out had as much right to seats in that Legislature as his colleague or himself had to a seat in this body.

Before concluding, Mr. Sherman yielded to Mr. Bayard for a motion to adjourn which was agreed to—yeas, 17; nays, 16.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Blairsville postoffice has been raised to a $1,000 salaried one.

THE puddlers at Lackawanna are now working full time at $3 50 per ton.

THE Union City Iron works are running without any reduction and doing quite a lively business.

THE Odd Fellows of Blairsville contemplate the erection of a new hall during the coming summer.

SCARLET fever is prevalent at New Br

LIFE FOR LIFE.

EXECUTION AT GREENSBURG, PA.

THE HANGING OF SAMUEL BEIGHLEY, JR., FOR THE MURDER OF JOSEPH KERR—INCIDENTS OF THE WRETCHED MAN'S EARLY LIFE—PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER—SCENES AND INCIDENTS ABOUT THE PLACE OF EXECUTION—THE PRISONER'S INDIFFERENCE TO HIS FATE—HIS CONFESSION—LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.]

Great excitement prevailed in the quiet little town of Greensburg, yesterday, the day appointed for the execution of Samuel Beighley for the murder of Joseph Kerr. From the merry jingle of the sleigh bells, the throngs of people upon the streets, and bustle and activity of the staid old town, a stranger would have thought it grand gala day for her residents. It has been more than forty years since the citizens of Westmoreland have witnessed an execution within the limits of their own county. This fact together with the strange and peculiar fascination there is for most people in beholding one of their number launched into eternity from the gallows, attracted thither many who were not wont to visit the town more than once in a twelvemonth. So strong is the fascination about an execution, that early in the morning it attracted hundreds about the walls of the jail, even while they were persuaded that there was not the least possibility of their obtaining a view of the prisoner, much less seeing his death. Special policemen were required to keep the crowd in check.

SAMUEL BEIGHLEY, JR, THE MURDERER.

The murderer was little more than twenty-one years of age. He was born in 1854 in Westmoreland county. His father, Conrad Beighley, is still living in Washington township of that county, and is one of the most respectable and highly esteemed citizens of the community. All the other members of the family are honest, upright and esteemed citizens, and have the universal sympathy of those who know them. Samuel was always a wayward child. At a very tender age he contracted the habit of stealing, as well as many minor bad habits peculiar to boys. The mild and loving censures of his mother were distasteful to him and without effect. At an early age he left home, from which time his career has been downward. In his confession he acknowledges to having committed many thefts and burglaries. At one time he was connected with a regularly organized band of horse thieves in Ohio, and during his time has stolen and help d to steal eight horses. He also robbed a number of stores and dwellings and generally managed to escape unpunished. He was employed in Allegheny for a time. From his disposition for crime and other circumstances he is thought by many to have been implicated in the Lizzie Mess murder. From Allegheny he went to Braddock's Fields, and thence to the Plum Creek Coal Works, where he was employed for a time. He then came to his native county, where the murder was committed.

THE MURDERED MAN.

The terrible tragedy was committed on Sunday night, November 30, 1873, in Franklin township, and was one of the most shocking and cold blooded murders ever committed in western Pennsylvania. Joseph Kerr, the victim, was a farmer about sixty-five years of age and lived in Franklin township, about fifteen miles northwest of Greensburg, and not far from New Texas in this county, and about three miles from Murraysville. He owned a small tract of land, besides the tilling of which he carried on the business of shoemaking. In order that he might have the more time to attend to his shoemaking, about two weeks before the murder he employed Samuel Beighley, Jr., to work on his farm. The new farm hand, who was a distant relative of Mr. Kerr, formed this purpose of murdering his victim about a week after his hiring with him. Two weeks after he was employed, on Friday, November the 28th, he was discharged by Mr. Kerr, who seems to have not been very well pleased with his labor, and the young man was paid the amount due. This transaction strengthened him in his wicked resolution to take the life of his employer. After his discharge he repaired to the house of David Stout, living about a mile or a mile and three quarters from Kerr's residence. He left the latter's residence on Saturday morning, but returned in the evening for some of his clothing. He had arranged with Mr. Stout to remain with him over Sunday, and after securing his clothing, returned to the latter's house. Mr. Kerr carried on his shoemaking in a two-story building, some eight or ten rods distant from his house. In the second story he had a bed where he and his wife were accustomed to sleep. On the night of the murder, however, one member of the family was not feeling very well and the lady remained at the house while her husband repaired to his accustomed sleeping place. The

INCIDENTS OF THE SHOCKING CRIME

are related by the murderer in his confession, and very closely correspond with the facts developed at the trial. They are related by him as follows: "All day Sunday I remained about Stout's and thinking of the bloody work I was about to do that night. I had bought a flask of whisky a few days before at Murraysville to nerve me for the deed. I drank over a pint of this, and then started for Kerr's about dark. It was about a mile and a quarter over there. When I got to the shop where he slept I went in and sat behind the door on a box. I waited a long time before he came in to go to bed. At last he came and went up stairs by the ladder. He did not see me. I had prepared myself with a club and shoemaker's knife. Taking these, I went up the ladder a few minutes after he did. I told him I intended to kill him. He begged me not to do it. I don't remember what he said. I soon struck him with the club and knocked him down. He never spoke after that. I struck him several times with the club. I do not remember how often. I then cut his throat with the shoemaker's knife. I did not use a hammer as some suppose. The hammer was lying on the floor when I went up stairs. Having done the awful deed I took what money he had in his pocket and also his pocket knife. I left my bloody coat and put on his. I also left my bloody comfort in the stove. No one heard or disturbed me. It was about eight or a little after eight o'clock when I left the shop. I went toward David Stout's, above Ramaley's, and sat a long time, perhaps an hour and a half, on the fence, studying what I should do, that is, whether to go back to Stout's or to leave the neighborhood at once. I finally concluded I would stay all night at Stout's, and leave before daylight on Monday morning. I went to Stout's and to bed there, but could not sleep; I felt very badly; I do not think I would have taken his coat and knife if I had not been as drunk as I was; I do not think either that I would have gone back to Stout's if I had not had too much whisky; I think I could have escaped arrest if I had kept sober, but I was arrested and came very near being hung by mob law. Of course, I deserved it, and when they had the rope around my neck I thought they might go ahead, though I was a little scared, too. I may add that I did not expect to find much money about Mr. Kerr. I confess that I am guilty of deliberate, premeditated murder, and do not wish to paliate or excuse my sin."

THE DISCOVERY AND ARREST.

The first intimation the family had of the horrible deed was about ten o'clock on Sunday night. Mr. John C. Kerr, a son of the victim, had taken one of his sisters to Murraysville, and was returning home. While passing the shop he discovered a light shining through the window, and mistrusting that something was wrong rapped on the door for admission. No response was given to his knocking, when he became alarmed and aroused a number of the neighbors. They proceeded to the shop, burst in the door and ascending to the second story discovered the mangled shapeless corpse of Mr. Kerr lying upon the floor. As stated in the confession the murderer's coat was found lying upon the floor, and a portion of his comfort hanging out of the stove door, both stained and clotted with the blood of the victim. These silent evidences of the guilty party were conclusive, and all hastened at once for Stout's where it was known Beighley was stopping. The crowd entering, found Beighley in an apparently deep slumber, and it was not until he was hauled out of bed that he seemed to awaken. To all their interrogatories he answered not a word; but, on the contrary, maintained a dogged silence. Upon examining his clothes, blood stains were found on his boots, and in the room was the murdered man's coat. He was taken to the scene of the terrible tragedy, but refused to look upon the victim of his bloody work. In the meantime a warrant had been issued and a jury of inquest summoned by John McCully, Esq. Here Beighley confessed the deed. The instruments used were an oak club about two feet long an inch and a quarter thick and between two and three inches broad, and a shoemaker's knife, both of which were found upon the floor and were stained with blood. The victim's head bore extreme evidence of terrible bruises, and his throat was cut from ear to ear. After the inquest Beighley was taken to the office of 'Squire A. G. Marsh of Gresnsburg, and was committed to jail for trial.

THE TRIAL.

At the February term of Court the case came up for trial before his Honor Judge James A. Logan. A challenge was made to the array of traverse jurors, and the reasons therefore being maintained the trial was continues. In the May session the case came up again. An able array of counsel appeared on both sides, and the case was ably conducted. The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Woods, assisted by H. P. Laird; Messrs. J. J. Hazlett, James A. Hamilton and W. H. Klingsmith appeared for the prisoner. The plea of temporory insanity was set up, but did not succeed in clearing the murderer. The trial lasted five days, and the jury in three-quarters of an hour after leaving the box returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree. On Monday, May 25th, His Honor, Judge Logan, passed the death sentence upon the unhappy prisoner and on December 23d, 1874, the death warrant was received from the Governor, and was read to the prisoner. He wept bitterly while listening to the document.

THE FATAL MOMENT.

All except the reporters were then excluded, the doors were locked, and the prisoner was commanded to stand up. The noose was fixed around his neck, the black cap drawn over his head, the chairs removed, and the ministers and Sheriff having bade him good bye, the latter descended to the drop pulley, and the body of Samuel Beighley swung in the air. A dull click resounded through the hall, showing that his neck had been broken. The suspended form gave one or two faint struggles and the soul of the murderer was ushered into the presence of the Giver.

THE BODY CUT DOWN.

The drop fell at one o'clock and eight minutes, and twenty minutes later the physician made an examination and pronounced the body lifeless. It was then cut down and given to J. H. Yockey and J. D. Lauffer, two farmers, to whom the friends of the murderer had requested the authorities to present it. By them it was taken to Apollo and interred.

THE HOME CORN SHELLER.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Livingston & Co., the manufacturers of the Home Corn Sheller, in another column of this paper. This invention was patented in 1869-71, and improved and perfected, and patented again in November, 1872. The manufacturers, knowing the need of a good hand Corn Sheller, have succeeded in presenting what they claim and guarantee to be the best ever invented for family use. The capacity of the Sheller is from five to ten bushels per hour. It is not liable to get out of order, is very cheap, and, from hundreds of certificates which they hold, does its work thoroughly and well. Agents are wanted in every city and county in the United States, to whom the exclusive right to sell these machines will be given. Parties desiring these Shellers can order with perfect safety, as they are guaranteed, and we know Messrs. Livingston & Co. will live up to their engagements faithfully. By addressing them full particulars and circulars will be sent.

ANOTHER SECOND DEGREE CASE.

William Wright the colored barber formerly of this city, who shot and killed Willmot Andos has been convicted of murder in the second degree in the Butler County Court. The murder originated in a quarrel about one of the weaker sex.

A WALKING ADVERTISEMENT.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, S. C.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I am a walking advertisement for your Golden Medical Discovery, Purgative Pellets and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, they having cured me of catarrh of nine years' standing, which was so bad that it disfigured my nose, and, while curing it, your medicines also cured me of asthma in its worst and most aggravated form. Before using your medicines I had become reduced in flesh from one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and fifteen pounds, and I now weigh one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and am in better health than I have enjoyed for twenty years.

Yours truly,
J. L. LUMSDEN.

The above is but a fair sample of hundreds of letters which are received by Dr. Pierce, and in the face of such eveidence who can longer doubt that the doctor's medicines cure the worst cases of chronic catarrh.

THE GREAT FAVORITE WITH THE LADIES.

Wm. Forsyth Bynum & Son, druggists, of Live Oak, Fla., write, September 16, 1874, as follows: "Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets sell very largely and give complete satisfaction, as numbers of our customers and friends testify with pleasure. Your Favorite Prescription is indeed the great Favorite with the ladies, and numbers can say with joy that it has saved them from eking out a miserable life or meeting with premature death, and restored them to health and happiness."

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backaches, dragging down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Diseases peculiar to Women will be sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Address as above.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, January 21, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade is moving along slowly, presenting no change worthy of particular notice. The weather continues cold and winterish, but not out of season. Navigation remains suspended to all points and will so continue until we have a big change in the weather. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply of the various articles that come under this head; prices, of course, were governed by circumstances. Flour—The receipts continue very light; the market is evidently gaining strength; the leading dealers have an ample supply on hand to meet all the demands that are naturally expected; the mills have a fair supply of wheat on hand and are manufacturing a very fine article of flour. Butter is dull with more sellers than buyers from first hands; the rates, however, are well kept up, just the same as if there had been no decline. Bacon—Dealers report a fair jobbing demand there is a fair amount of salt meat arriving that is immediately placed in smoke houses and will soon be in the market in the shape of bacon. Apples—The receipts have fallen off, but still there has been no advance in prices; the tendency is in that direction.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls.....	904	Apples, bbls...	—
Rye, sks.....	—	Butter, pkgs.....	26
Oats, sks.....	—	Hay, bales	428
Barley, sks....	583	Bacon, pcs.....	—
Cheese, bxs.....	—	Bacon, tcs.....	42
Wheat, sks....	170	Corn, sks,.....	695

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—There has been a large falling off in the receipts; still the supply keeps pace with the demand; hence there has been been no advance in prices, although the tendency is in that direction; the range of prices are $1 50@2 00@2 50 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—For some time past the market has been steady with a good local demand; sales ranging from 50@60c per gallon.

ALES—We have to report a continued dull market, with complaint on the part of brewers of the scarcity of money; the card rates are: India ale $11 per bbl; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion.

ASHES—We have no improvement to note as relates to prices or demands; the present rates are: Soda ash, common 3½c; refined 4¼c; potash 8@8½c; pearls 9c; black lead 4c; fluor spar 1¾c; nitrate soda 3½c per lb.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market could not be called an active one, and still, taken as a whole, a fair business was transacted; we quote the former at $2 12@2 25 per gallon, the latter at $1 04@1 06 per gallon.

BEANS—We have nothing new to note as relates to this article; the supply exceeds the demand; prices, however, are unchanged; sales were made at various prices from $1 50@2 20 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We have to report a dull market, with sales in a jobbing way at 3½@3¾c per lb.

BEESWAX—The market was devoid of animation, prices ranging from 28@32c per pound.

BROOM CORN—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

BUTTER—The dullnes we have before noted continues; the supply exceds the demand and holders are anxious to sell; on the other hand buyers seem indifferent and purchase merely sufficient to meet their immediate wants; we quote prime to choice roll at 25@28c; medium to good 13@22c; fair 12@15c per lb.

BROOMS—The advance before noted has been maintained; the present rates are: No. 2 hurl $2 35; No. 3, do $2 75; No. 4, do $3; No. 5, $3 25; No. 6, $3 50; No. 3, carpet $4; No. 4 do, $4 25; No. 5, $4 50 per doz.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The supply was up with the demand; the rates are ¼ lb cans at $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

CHEESE—The market was entirely devoid of animation; the sales were limited and so were the receipts; we quote in a jobbing way, Ohio Factory 16@16½c; New York Goshen 17@17½c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Demand limited; corn $2 50@2 75 per dozen; tomatoes $1 65@1 75; peaches $3 25@3 50 per dozen.

COKE—We have to report a dull market; with sales at $2 40@2 50 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—Are dull; with sales at $10, 12@14 per barrel.

DRESSED HOGS—Are quoted at 8½@9c per lb.

EGGS—Bulk lots at 27@28c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one; the leading rates are choice brands of white winter wheat $6@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75@6; cornmeal $3 40@3 70 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market could not be called an active one; an improvement is expected before many days; the following are current rates:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 28c; Rio in bulk, 27½c; Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10½c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8½@9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, per lb, 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangcon per lb 7¼c.

Spices—Cloves 35c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 75c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 12½@15c per lb.

Starch—Common 5c; silver gloss 9¼c; corn 10¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, ⅛s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C.C.C. $1 75; X Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

GRAIN—The demand for most articles that come under this head is steadily improving; the receipts have been light but are steadily increasing; the current rates with sales are: Wheat—Choice Kentucky white at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. We quote shelled corn high mixed at 78@79c; for low mixed 76@77c; ear 78@80c per bushel. Oats were offered more freely without any quotable change; we quote white at 63½@64½c per bushel; mixed 62@63c. Rye—the demand for some time past was a light one; we hear of an occasional sale at $1 05@1 10 per bushel. Barley dull and neglected; as prices are too unsettled to quote omit them.

HAY—The demand was fair and sales were regular at prices that have ruled for some time; we quote baled at $20@24 per ton; wagon lots at $25@30 per ton.

HOMINY—The demand has fallen off; prices are weak with sales at $4 25 per barrel.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off; prices are weak but no lower; we quote at $3@4 per barrel

PEANUTS—We have to report a dull market; we note sales of red at 6@6½c; white 8@9c per lb.

POTATOES—Dealers report the market dull with more sellers than buyers; we quote peach blows at 78@80c per bushel by the car load; mixed lots sold at various figures.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The demand was fair and sales regular; the card rates may be set down as follows: Hams 14c; shoulders 9½@10½c; breakfast bacon at 14c; dried beef 15c, beef tongues $7 per dozen; short rib sides 12c; clear rib 12½c; Mess pork $21 per barrel. Lard—leaf in tierces 14¼@14½c; half bbls 14¾@15c; in buckets 15½c; in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 17c; in 3 lb pails 17¾c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 6 lb do 17c. Ham sausage 10c per lb.

SEEDS—The demand was limited; we quote nominally, timothy, $3 00@3 25; clover, $6 00@6 25 per bushel; no flax on the market for sale.

SALT—Steady; we quote by the car load at $1 60; in a jobbing way at $1 80 per bbl.

TALLOW—From county, 7½@8c; city, 8¼@9c per lb.

WILLOWS—Sales of choice fine at 11c; large 10c; two years' growth 7½@8c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, January 21, 1875.

REMARKS—The market for petroleum yesterday reacted a trifle and quotations for crude fell off about 5c per barrel, closing at $1 07¼@1 10. Refined was also weaker and eastern quotations are fully ¼c lower, which exercises a correspondingly depressing influence here.

CRUDE.

The transactions reported in crude are irregular. The sales in crude were large. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S:

16,500 bbls United at wells..$1 06 @1 12½
10,000 do Union do 1 12½@1 15
11,000 do immediate shipment..... 1 29 @1 35

REFINED.

In the refined market there is a weaker feeling, with a downward tendency, the sharp decline in the eastern markets inducing a weak feeling and tending toward the establishment of a lower range of prices; we quote at 9¾@9¾c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 12c for spot and January delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined is quoted at 11¾c for spot.

BALTIMORE.

Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 12c.

OIL BARRELS

Continue steady. We quote at $1 35 for city; $1 25 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—The Courier says: The market was quite unsteady and fluctuated from $1 12½ in the morning down to $1 06¼, but rallied toward the close to $1 10 and general offers were made at those figures, but declined, and closed firm, with a better feeling.

Sales as follows are reported from

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot.....$1 35
1,000 do do 1 32½
1,000 do do 1 37½

OIL CITY.

1,500 do do 1 30
500 bbls spot..... 1 27½

RIVER DISTRICT.

4,000 bbls United at wells..... 1 12½
4,000 do do do 1 10
2,000 do do do 1 06½
1,000 do do do 1 06½
3,500 do do do 1 12½
1,000 do do do 1 10
4,000 do Union do 1 13¾
4,000 do do do 1 15
2,000 do do do 1 12½
5,000 do Immediate at wells..... 1 35
4,000 do do do 1 30
2,000 do do do 1 20

NEW YORK, January 20.—Closing of the 19th: Petroleum—Slow demand and lower prices accepted. Crude in bulk is quoted at 6c; refined at 12c; sales of 3,700 bbls of the latter for the balance of this month's delivery at 12c; cases quoted at 17c for shipment; city naphtha 9c; Philadelphia was quiet; refined is quoted at 11¾@12½c.

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—Market firm; no sales at $1 35.

OIL CITY, January 20.—The market is not opened yet; and nominally held at $1 30.

ROUSEVILLE, January 20.—Market quiet and steady, and held at $1 20@1 25.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 20.—Market quiet and dull at $1 20.

TIDIOUTE, January 20.—The market was dull; $1 02½ bid at wells.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 20.—Market quiet and nominal; United $1 08¾; immediate shipment $1 27½.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Market quie; S. W. 11⅞@12c; crude 9¼c; cases 17c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1875.

CATTLE.

There has been a falling off in the receipts as compared with last week. The supply, however was fully up with the demand, if not a little ahead. As might be expected common grades were off and holders were more anxious to sell than formerly. Choice lots were held firmly at full prices; this, however, is generally the rule not the exception. There was also a good demand for shipping steers; the market, however, taken as a whole, was an improvement on last week. The freight rates, of which we have heard so much, remain unchanged to New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 to 1,600 lbs steers, fine and smooth.....$7 00@7 40
The latter was an outside figure.
Good 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth..... 6 50@6 75
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers fine and smooth..... 5 75@6 25
Good 1,000 lbs..... 5 20@5 50
Mixed lots..... 3 50@4 50
Bulls..... 3 50@4 50

HOGS.

The market for good hogs was better and prices were well maintained. This was evidently brought about by the falling off in receipts and the favorable weather, although the season for the latter is about over. Drovers complain of a dull market besides losing money. The buying interest evidently had the advantage. The rates, as compared with last week, show a decline of 20@30c in Philadelphia.

The following are our quotations:

PRICES.

Philadelphia.....$7 25@7 40
Yorkers ..... 6 25@6 60

The demand for Philadelphia hogs has been quite light for some days. We may attribute the same to the fact that a good many were sent on from here in first hands.

SHEEP.

The supply was ample. The market was a good one and prices were well maintained, being up with last week. Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $4 50@6 per cwt. One lot that weighed 132 lbs sold at $6 90; one car averaging 117 lbs $6 80. Other sales were made at a variety of prices and too numerous to mention.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1875.

CATTLE.

There was a material falling off of the offerings this week as compared with last. The market, taken as a whole, was not a very satisfactory one, at least to those having stock to dispose of. Parties that mad their purchases in Chicago were the loudest in their complaints. Many of them said they would be satisfied if they came out even. Some would, no doubt, do better. Parties that had stock of the right kind from this and the adjoining counties would have the advantage. One thing is very evident, people generally are using less meat than formerly; hence it takes less to meet the current demand. Another movement is having its effect. Drovers are curtailing the sales to butchers, at least to those who have not the money to pay on delivery.

The rates for the various kinds are as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth.....$7 00@7 25
Prime 1,350 to 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth..... 6 50@6 75
Good..... 6 00@6 25
Fair..... 5 00@5 50
Common ..... 4 00@4 25
Bulls..... 3 50@4 50

SHEEP.

The supply on the market was a good one, being fully up with the wants of the trade. The demand was limited and sales were of a similar description. The result was a large portion was left over and most of them would be sent to the East Liberty market in search of a purchaser where better terms are expected and where the terms are what suits dealers, cash down. Taken as a whole, prices were lower than last week.

The rates may be set down as follows:

PRICES.

Good to prime sheep..... $6 00@6 50
Fair to medium..... 5 00@5 50
Common ..... 2 00@2 50

HOGS.

The number on sale were small and were mostly in the hands of regular dealers. Prices ruled about the same as last week; we quote in a retail way: Prime to extra $7 50@7 75; common to fair $7@7 25. The packing season in this vicinity is about over. The sales will show a material falling off.

FRESH COWS.

The supply of fresh cows was small today, owing, we presume, to the severe weather; the market, however, remains substantially as it has been for time past. Prime to extra milk cows $60@70; springers $40 00@50 00; strippers $20 00@30 00.

VEAL CALVES.

The market continues quiet and unchanged. Good veal calves are in demand at 7c; fair to medium 5½@6c. The inquiry is chiefly for the grade first mentioned, and there are but few of this kind offering.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 P. M., January 20.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝@92½; 5-20s, '65, 107¾; do '67, 107¼; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 102¼; New York Central 93; Erie 26¾; preferred, 44½.

The rate of discount in open market for three months bills 33-16 per cent. or 13-16 below the Bank of England rate.

Refined petroleum 9¼@9¾s. Tallow 46@46s 3d. Linseed oil 28s 6d@28s 9d.

FRANKFORT, January 20.—5-20s, '62, 98⅝.

PARIS, January 20.—Rentes 61 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 20. — Cotton firm; middling upland 7¾; Orleans 8; sales of 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales speculation and export; 9,800 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon, s. c. m. 50s; l. c. m. 47s. Lard 64s. Shoulders 36s. Hams, l. c. 52s.

ANTWERP, January 20.—Petroleum—Refined 25½ francs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Cotton—demand freely met at 15¾@15¾c; futures closed weak; sales 15,400 bales; January 15¾; February 15 5-32c; March 15 17-32@15 9-16c; April 15 27-32@15¾c; May 16 5-32c; June 16 15-32@16¼c; July 16 11-16@16¾c; August 16 9-16@16 15-16c. Flour easier and more doing; superfine western and State $3 80@4 25; common to good $4 20@4 60; good to choice $4 65@4 90; white wheat extra $4 95@5 75, extra Ohio $4 65@6 50; St. Louis $4 80@8 00; receipts 9,000 barrels. Rye flour steady at $4@4 15. Cornmeal quiet $4 15@4 65. Wheat one cent better; receipts 12,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 17@1 23; No. 3 do $1 05@1 08; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 11@1 13½; No. 2 Northwest $1 11@1 12. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in moderate demand and unchanged; receipts 57,000 bushels. Oats more steady; receipts 14,000; mixed western 66@69c; white do 67@70c. Hay firm at 65@70c. Coffee, sugar and rice quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 62@65½c. Petroleum dull; refined 12c; crude 6¼c. Rosin dull $2 05@2 10. Turpentine firm at 38c. Eggs firm; western 30@31c. Pork easier; new $19 75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cutmeats steady; shoulders 7¾c; middles steady; long clear 10@10¼c. Lard firm at 14c. Butter dull; western 17@32c. Cheese firm at 8@16c. Whisky dull at 98½c.

DRY GOODS.

There was an improved package demand for staple cotton goods, and prices of brown sheetings, corset jeans, &c., are firmly sustained by agents. Prints quiet in first hands. Hamilton chintz prints reduced to 9¼c. Hosiery in better demand. Cottonades fairly active. Low and medium cassimeres and suitings fairly active, and worsted coatings in good demand. Foreign goods continue quiet.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 spring 90c; No. 2 88¾c cash; 89¾c seller February; 90¾c seller March; No 3 82¾@83¼c; rejected 76½c. Corn—market quiet; No. 2 mixed 65¾@65¾c cash; 65¾@66c seller February; 72¼c seller May; rejected 61¾@61¾c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 52¾@52¾c cash; 52¾@52¾c seller February; Rye steady and in moderate demand and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs dull; light $7; heavy $7 20. Pork—demand active and prices advanced; $17 90 cash; $18 00 seller February; $18 30 seller March. Lard—demand fair and market firm at $13 27½; cash; $13 32½ seller February. Bulkmeats steady, in moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 94c. On call board in the afternoon wheat and corn were steady and unchanged. Pork—demand fair and market firm and higher; $18 07½ seller February; $18 62½ seller March. Lard firm; $13 35 bid seller February.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20—Flour very dull; extra $4 40; Indiana and Ohio extra family $5 10@5 75; high grades $6 25@7 25. Wheat dull; red $1 18@1 22; white $1 30@1 32. Rye 90@92c. Corn steady; yellow 82@82½c; mixed western 84@85c. Oats quiet and steady; white 67@67½c; mixed western 66c. Provisions unchanged. Lard 12¼@14c. Butter dull; New York and Bedford county choice 40@42c; western extra 32@34c; western firsts 28@30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady; western 29@31c. Whisky 99c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Clover seed quiet at 10¾c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—Cotton, flour and oats dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 05½. Corn steady 65@67c. Barley higher at $1 55@1 60. Rye steady at $1@1 02. Whisky steady at 94c. Pork quiet 18¼c. Dry salt and bacon dull; only small jobbing trade. Lard firmer at 13¼c bid; Hogs dull and slow; Yorkers $5 25@5 75; packing $5 75@6 75. Cattle lower and in moderate demand; prime to choice native steers 2¾@6¾c; medium to fair 4½@5¼c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 20.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; amber western $1 15@1 25; No. 1 red $1 22; No. 2 do $1 18. Corn active at 80c. Oats firmer; white western at 60@67c; mixed do 66c. Provisions dull. Pork steady. Bulkmeats steady; packed shoulders and clear rib 7¼, 7¾, 10¼@10½c. Bacon, lard and hams unchanged. Western butter and coffee unchanged. Petroleum dull at 6@6½c. Whisky dull; jobbing lots nominally 98@98½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, January 20.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee 93¼c; No. 2, 89¼c. Corn in good demand; new in store 63c. Rye steady; No. 1 in store 97c. Barley firmer; No. 2, in store $1 34; No. 3, do $1 15.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—Cotton firm at 14¾c. Flour, wheat and rye quiet and unchanged. Corn steady 70@72c. Oats steady 60@62c. Barley steady; spring $1 35@1 40. Linseed quiet 83c. Butter, cheese and eggs steady and unchanged. Pork dull and declined $18¼. Lard easy; steam 13¾c; closing $13 40 bid; kettle 14½c. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders 6¾c spot; clear rib 9¾@9½c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Bacon dull and unsettled 8, 8¾, 10¾@11c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm 94c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, January 20.—Wheat weak; No 1 red $1 11; No 2 $1 05. Corn heavy; high mixed 72c; low mixed 71c; ear on track 66@67c. Oats dull and nominally unchanged. Petroleum strong; standard white, car lots 10½c; Ohio State test 11¼c, small lots 10@2c higher.

WOOL.

BOSTON, January 20.—Wool continues steady and firm. The movement was quite unimportant. A more active movement is looked for at an early day. Prices are unchanged. Pulled wool in fair demand at 40@57c including superfine and X.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, January 20.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and declined; amber Michigan $1 07¼ seller January; $1 08 seller February; $1 10½ seller March; $1 03¼ seller April; No 2 red $1 06. Corn and oats dull but unchanged. Cloverseed $15.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Money loaned at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6. Sterling firm at 486¼@490.

Gold opened and closed at 112¼, with sales during the day at 112⅝. Carrying rates 2½, 2 and 1 per cent. and flat. Clearings $28,000,000. Customs receipts 519,000. Treasury disbursements $209,000. Governments strong. Railroads firm. State bonds dull.

Stocks were weak and lower in early dealings and prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent. Wabash fell off from 15¾ to 14¾ and Western Union and Lake Shore ¾ per cent. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 23½ to 25½, reacting afterwards to 24. After noon the general market became firm and prices improved ¼ to 1¼ per cent. from the lowest point with a slight reaction. However, at the second call, the principal activity was in Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Northwest and Ohios. Western Union advanced on a dispatch from Washington stating that the Judiciary Committee at its last meeting had up the bill fixing rates to be charged by telegraph companies; that the committee had adjourned without any action; and that members of the committee stated that a majority were opposed to the bill. Lake Shore was up on rumors that the injunction was dissolved, which rumor was without foundation. During the last hour the market was weak with a decline of ¼ to 1 per cent. in the general list. Ohio and Mississippi leading the downward movement. Transactions aggregated 184,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 41,000 Western Union, 13,000 Northwest, 9,000 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 33,000 Lake Shore, 28,000 Ohios, 10,000 Wabash and 6,000 Union Pacific.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, January 20, 1875.

Manufacturers' Revised Price List.

Inside Diameter.	Price per ft. Black. $ cts.	Price per ft. Galvanized. $ cts.
⅛	04	
¼	04	08
⅜	05	08
½	06	11
¾	12	13
1	11	18
1¼	18	27
1½	25	36
2	34	48
2½	54	77
3	67	1 00
3½	90